

THE
Present State
OF THE
EMPIRE
OF
MOROCCO.

With a Faithful Account
Of the *Manners, Religion, and*
Government of that PEOPLE.

By Monsieur de St. OLON,
Ambassador there in the Year 1693.

Adorn'd with FIGURES.

L O N D O N :

Printed for R. Bently, at the Post-Office in Russel-
street in Covent-Garden ; W. Freeman, at the
Bible against the Middle-Temple in Fleet-
street; and S. Manship, at the Ship in Corn-
hill, 1695.

Jur.
8^o S. 74.

*The Audience given
by the Emperour of
Morocco to the French
Ambassador*



Printed for R. Bentley W. Freeman. and S. Manship

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THE

PROLOGUE

TO

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TO

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1774

TO THE
Right Honourable
Sir *William Trumball*,
One of the
Lords Commissioners
OF HIS
Majesty's Treasury.

SIR,

THo' I have long
been Ambitious of
giving some pub-
lick Instance of the Vene-
ration

The Epistle Dedicatory.

ration I have for You, I would not have presum'd to have done it now, had not the Book, of which what follows is a Translation, been written by an Embassador, and dedicated to a King. The Character which you have so honourably maintain'd, not only at the Court of that Prince, but with an Emperor greater than that of *Morocco*, entitles You to the Protection of more finish'd Works than this;
the

The Epistle Dedicatory

the Author of which, tho' a Person of great Skill in Business, perhaps not unjustly, thinks himself not altogether vers'd in the nice way of Writing : Yet his Book contains so many pleasant and useful Remarks, and may discover so many Mysteries to the piercing Eyes of a sound Politician, that You are Master of too much Goodness not to allow it a Place, on that Score, among that admirable Col-

A 3 lection

The Epistle Dedicatory.

lection which You possess
no less in Your Mind than
in Your Library. Fear,
not, *S I R*, I should, like
many Dedicators, attempt
a *Panegyrick* instead of an
Epistle; I know You are
so far from being the least
indulgent to such a Pra-
ctice, that You more care-
fully avoid Addresses of
this Nature, than some,
who deserve them less,
industriously encourage
them. For still Your
Modesty seeks as much to
keep

The Epistle Dedicatory.

keep Your other Vertues
veil'd, as most of us Writers
do to discover them ;
and it has brib'd some of
them into a Concealment
of Your real Merit, in a
more liberal Manner than
the Vanity of many has
recompens'd a Publication
of their imaginary
Worth. I dare not then
pretend to mention those
Qualifications that endear
You to Your Country ;
nor am I so partial to my
self as to desire You to

A 4. pro-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

protect the Original or the Translation of this Book from the Censures of the Reader, to whom I freely abandon it.

My whole Design is merely the Acknowledgment of Favors receiv'd ; tho' at the same time You cannot pardon this without conferring a new one ; since I know You would have bestow'd on me fresh Marks of Your Generosity, had I consented to spare You the Blush which
the

The Epistle Dedicatory.

the sight of this will raise.

But, *SIR*, even those who are not able to return Obligations, if of a grateful Principle, do not love to be too much indebted; and 'tis some Ease at least to Acknowledge when we cannot Requite. I

only beg then, to let all those who will read this know, That I have the deepest Sense imaginable of Your obliging Goodness, that singular Humanity, or rather Charity,

A 5 which,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

which, as it extends to many of our unhappy *Refugiés*, has made me a sharer in the Effects of Your Bounty, doubtless much more than the most tolerable of my Attempts as a Writer. You pitied a Man, who, having the real Love of a Loyal *English* Subject for the Great Prince under whom we live, endeavours to appear as much an *Englishman* as he can, even in his Writings, since he is
driven

The Epistle Dedicatory.

driven on the barren Coast
of *Parnassus*, that idle Bu-
siness Poetry, for want
of better. May Heaven
still preserve You for the
Good of Mankind, and
more particularly of Your
Country, to whom You
so wholly devote Your
Self; and may You be-
lieve me with the greatest
Zeal and Respect,

SIR,

Your most humble, and

Most obedient Servant,

PETER MOTTEUX.

THE
AUTHOR's
Epistle Dedicatory
TO THE
KING.

SIR;

I Doubt not but that Your Majesty has, from Time to Time, been faithfully inform'd of what relates to the State, Forces, Customs, and Religion of the Moors; and indeed, what I have seen in
Print

The Author's Epistle

Print on that Subject, generally agrees with what I have observ'd while I was in the Emperor of Morocco's Dominions: Yet, Sir, Your Majesty's Orders, and what I was enjoyn'd in my Instructions, having oblig'd me to make there some newer and less common Observations, I hope Your Majesty will not dislike, that, without affecting to swell the Memoirs, which I now have the Honour to lay before you, with superfluous Repetitions of what some Authors have said, I only should give, as a kind of Supplement, such Observations as seem to have been omitted by them, either in what concerns the Nature and Particulars of the Trade of that Empire, the Character, Manners and Genius of those

to the KING.

those who have the greatest share in the Government of it, or, as to what the Conquests of the Prince, who Rules there at this time, may have contributed to the Enlarging of his Dominions, the encreasing of his Forces, and the heightning of that Vanity that does not reign less in him than the other Qualifications by which he is so particular.

When Your Majesty did me the Honour to make choice of me to go in Your Name to conclude with that Emperor the Treaty of Peace, of which for some Years he had shew'd himself so desirous that he even seem'd to have remov'd before hand all the Difficulties that might obstruct it, in the Letter
which

The Author's Epistle

which he had written about it, and sent to Your Majesty by the Consul of Sally, You were already convinc'd by frequent Trials, how little his Proposals and Promises are to be rely'd upon.

Accordingly one of the most essential and most inforc'd Articles in my Instructions was, That I should take care not to be deceiv'd by them; and therefore 'tis what I chiefly apply'd my self to prevent, by all the Means and Expedients that seem'd to me most proper, to conciliate the Artifice of his Council and Ministers, with the fervency and fidelity of my Zeal for Your Majesty's Service and Glory.

Even

to the KING.

Even what I said to that Prince at my first Audience, which I insert at the end of this short Treatise, may also convince Your Majesty that I have not been sparing of such Encomiums and Insinuations as I judg'd most capable of flattering his Ambition, and of inclining him to concurr with Your Majesty's Pious and Solid Designs for the Freedom of Your Captive Subjects, and for the security of Your Merchants.

If the Memoirs or Journal which I sent to You of my Negotiation in that Prince's Country, and at his Court, have been read to Your Majesty, You have not only seen, that You had entertain'd very just Thoughts

The Author's Epistle

Thoughts on that Subject, but that, far from my being able to remove that Panic Faith so general here at this time, or root out its Sci-
ons, grown stronger than their ancient Stock, it has not been in my Power with all my Care and Endeavours to shake them in the least.

Here, Sir, I might have an opportunity to repeat the substance of many Things which I have mention'd at length in that Journal, did not I fear this wou'd be too foreign to the Design of the following sheets, which, according to Your Majesty's Orders, are only to relate to the Extent, Government, Strength, and Trade of the Empire of Morocco.

How.

to the KING.

However, I think my self oblig'd before I begin, to acquaint Your Majesty, that by what the subtle Ways and Discourses of the King of Morocco's Ministers have betray'd to me of his Designs and Resolutions, as to the offers he makes from Time to Time to Treat with Your Majesty, it plainly appears, whatever his Demonstrations of Sincerity may seem, that all his Aim and utmost Intent have always been, and will ever be only to procure himself some Presents, Honours, and Supplies for the regaining of the Towns which the Spaniards still hold in his Country.

Besides, as this Prince and his Ministers know very well, that Your
Good-

The Author's Epistle

Goodness and Compassion for Your poor Captive Subjects, are the only Motives that incline You to hearken to his Proposals, there is no doubt but that he is not likely to part with those Slaves as long as he hopes they may be a means to procure him the Advantages I have mention'd; so that 'tis not to be expected he will ever treat but upon Terms of this nature, and his Ministers will always endeavour by all imaginable means, that the effect, which they think they ought to expect in that case, may precede the Performance of what they shall Promise on their side.

There remains now nothing for me to represent to Your Majesty,
but

to the KING.

but that I have taken such care in examining what ever is the subject of these Memoirs, that I may well assure You they contain nothing but what is most conformable to the Truth.

I also make bold to promise myself, from Your Majesties Goodness, that You will the rather excuse Omissions and Defects, seeing that, by the Journal which I had the Honour to give You of my stay and Negotiation in that Kingdom, where I was almost always detain'd and narrowly observ'd and where 'tis not allow'd to take Informations of the State of the Country, You may perceive how little I could converse with those who might have enabled me to have given a more perfect

The Author's Epistle, &c.
*perfect Account of it, and such a
one as might better evince the Fi-
delity of the Respectful and In-
violable Zeal with which I am,*

S I R,

Your Majesty's

Most Humble, most

Obedient, and most

Faithful Subject

and Servant,

Pidou de St. Olon.

a
Fr.
In

2.

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THE

THE
Present State
OF THE
EMPIRE
OF
MOROCCO.

AS I do not design to trace the Original of every Part of the Empire of *Morocco*, but to give an exact Account of its Extent, Bounds, Strength, Trade, and Government, so it will be sufficient to begin with as short a Relation as possible, of the Methods
B taken

The Present State of

taken by the famous *Muley Archyd*, King of *Tafilet*, and *Muley Ismaël* his Brother and immediate Successor to re-unite the Kingdoms of *Morocco*, *Fess*, *Tafilet*, and *Sus*, with the vast Province of *Dara*, under the same Power; and form that mighty State which the latter Rules at this time in so Arbitrary a manner.

Muley Xerif, King of *Tafilet*, and Father to *Muley Archyd*, who by their Genealogy give themselves out for the Offspring of *Mahomet* and his Daughter *Fatima*, was succeeded by *Muley Hamet*, the eldest of 84 Sons and 124 Daughters that surviv'd him. But *Muley Archyd*, one of his Brothers, whose haughty and ambitious Spirit disdain'd to obey him, did not suffer him to wear the Crown long undisturb'd, but with the assistance of some of the chief *Alcaydes*, whom he had engag'd to side with him, form'd some Designs, whose Begin-

nings

nings, however, did not meet with a Success answerable to his ambitious Ends; for, the King having prevented them, caus'd the *Alcaydes* to be seiz'd and put to death, and shut him up in a Prison.

Yet that Prince having found means to escape, was rather exasperated than won by this moderate Usage; and, getting some Forces together, made some new Attempts, whose Success was no better than that of the former; since he was taken and confin'd a second time.

This restraint, tho' longer and closer than the first, did not produce a better Effect; for, the *Black* to whose keeping the King had intrusted him, as to the most Faithful of his Servants, was not Proof against the wheedling Carresses and large Promises with which *Muley Archyd* ply'd him, to get his Liberty; and the Prisoner having plotted with his Keeper a-

The Present State of

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bout the manner of his Escape, got out at last : But, perswaded it was not safe to trust one that was thus false to his Master, lest he should happen to be serv'd so himself, the only Return he made to the *Black's* kind Office was to dispatch him out of the World, in his Flight, with a stroke of his Scimiter.

He took shelter at *Zaovias*, where the *Morabite Benbucar* govern'd, whom the Inhabitants of the Province of that Name had chosen to be their Prince, for the sake of his Vertue.

Those who are call'd *Morabites* in *Africa* are like our *Hermits* : They seem wholly apply'd to Learning and Holiness, and retire to Desarts, whither the People, who have a very great Veneration for them, sometimes come to seek them out, and take them out of their solitude to set the Crown on their Heads, as they had done to *Benbucar*.

Muley Archyd, concealing his Name and Quality, offer'd him his Service as a common Soldier; and that good old Man receiv'd him kindly; employing him afterwards in divers Capacities, upon the Encouragement which his Merit that exerted it self had given him; in all which Employments he behav'd himself so well, that in a little time he gain'd *Benbucar's* Esteem and Friendship.

At last he was discover'd by some *Arabs* of *Tafilet*, who had brought some Dates to sell, and immediately saluted him as their King's Brother. Upon which *Benbucar's* Sons suspected he was not come thus disguis'd into their Country without some Design, and resolv'd to have him put to death.

Accordingly they contriv'd to make him fall into an Ambuscade, out of which, however, he escap'd, and fled to *Quivan*, where, having also offer'd his Service to the Prince of

the Country, as he had done to *Benbucar*, he so effectually discover'd his extraordinary Worth, that he became his Master's chief Minister of State and Favorite.

But the Authority his eminent Post gave him, the Trust repos'd in him by that kind Prince, and the Love of his Subjects, which he had industriously purchas'd, prov'd only so many new Spurs, to his Ambition. He persuaded himself it would not be less easie to him to Conquer that State where he was already so absolute, than to emerge and rise as he had done. The Master's very Treasures serv'd the ungrateful Favorite to bait those on whom he cou'd not otherwise so well depend; and having thus successfully drawn them in, he in a short time with ease made himself Master of the Prince of *Quivian*, as also of his Treasures and Country; and conceiving that his Death was the surest means to
secure

secure these unjust Possessions to himself, he caus'd him to be made away, and then rais'd an Army with which he dispos'd himself to pursue his Resentment and former Designs against his Brother.

Muley Mehemet, who had notice given him of this, did his part to prevent him; and to that end having taken the Field, several Battels were fought between them, in which *Muley Archyd* having almost always worsted his Brother, reduc'd him to shut himself up within the Walls of the City of *Tafilet*, where his Grief for his Misfortunes, and his Fear of his victorious Brother's Cruelty hasten'd his death.

Muley Archyd, thus rid of his chief Competitor, and in a fair way of enlarging his Conquests, pursu'd his Victories with so much Courage, Conduct, and good Fortune, that he soon made himself Master also of *Sally*, which was a free Town, and of the Kingdom of *Fess*, Mo-

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The Present State of

rocco and *Sus*, some of which yielded to the Power of his Arms, and the rest to the Terror which they spread over the Country.

He did not enjoy them so long a Time as his Age and Fortune seem'd to promise; for, in his own Palace, and in his Fortieth Year, he cou'd not avoid the stroke of Death, which he had so often desir'd in the Field. Having invited the Nobility on a certain Festival, and drank Wine to excess with his most intimate Friends, which he used to do often enough, he took a fancy in this condition to Curvet in his Gardens on a fiery Horse, that ran away with him with such a fury, as he wheel'd about under a Walk of Orange Trees, that one of their largest Branches broke his Scull, and, in three days, put an end to his Life.

Good Order and Peace, which that Conqueror began to establish in his Dominions, were soon banish'd

nish'd by that unexpected Death, which happen'd in the Year 1672. For, those of his Family whom he had entrusted with the Government of his Kingdoms, endeavour'd to secure to themselves the respective Countries where they Govern'd ; but *Muley Ismael*, who prov'd the bravest, the most forward and esteem'd, was also the most successful.

He first caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King of *Tafilet*, took Possession of his Brother's Treasures, then march'd into the Field with as many Men as he could get together ; and, having won some by Promises or Presents, overcame others by Force of Arms, and made himself Master of all.

Of all his Competitors, *Muly Hamet*, his Nephew, was reduced with most difficulty ; for, having likewise caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King of *Morocco* and *Sus*, and oppos'd him with numerous Forces, this occa-

sion'd several Sieges and Engagements, which, however, were generally so much to his Disadvantage, that at last he was forc'd to submit as well as the rest, all his Attempts having only serv'd to give a greater lustre to the Conduct and undaunted Valour of this Prince, who owes only to these two Qualifications the Sovereign Possession he now enjoys of all this Empire, whose extent is no less considerable than its Situation.

It spreads it self about 250 Leagues in length from North to South, and 140 in breadth, from East to West. Its limits on the East are the Kingdom of *Algier*, by which 'tis bounded at *Tremesen*; on the West, the *Atlantic Ocean*; the River *Dara* on the South; and the *Mediterranean* on the North, if you except three Fortified Places which the Christian Princes still hold on its Coasts, *Mazagan* possess'd by the *Portuguese* on the Ocean,

Ocean, and *Ceuta* and *Melilla* by by the *Spaniards* on the Mediterranean, the one at the Straights-Mouth, the other further up. The *Spaniards* had, not long since, two other very Strong Holds on the Ocean, *Larache* and *Mamora*, which they have suffered to be taken from them by *Muley Ismael*; the first in the Year 1681. the other in 1689. The *English* also had *Tangier* there, near the *Straights*, but left it some Years ago, having first ruin'd its Port and Fortifications.

So that the most considerable Sea-Port Towns the Emperour of *Morocco* has on the Ocean, are *Santa Cruz*, *Safy*, *Sally*, *Mamora*, *Larache*, *Arzilla*, and *Tangier*; and on the Mediterranean, *Zaffarina*, and *Tetnan*, if we may reckon the latter among the rest, it being seated two Leagues within Land, and an open Town without any Fortifications; yet pretty well built, and very populous.

The.

The Present State of

The Inhabitants of *Tetuan*, who are said to be upwards of Fifteen Thousand, report themselves to be *Andalusians*, and most of them speak Spanish; for every one knows, that the Moors were possess'd of *Spain* Six or Seven Hundred Years, and that after many vain Endeavours, which the Natives us'd to drive them out, *Ferdinand*, more Fortunate than the rest, wholly subdued them, and forc'd them seemingly to profess the *Roman* Belief, while they secretly plotted the ruine of the State: But *Philip* III. having found out their Designs, expell'd them in 1610. Accordingly above One Hundred Thousand of both Sexes, Young and Old, left *Spain*, and the greatest part of them having shelter'd themselves in *Africa*, settled at *Sally* and *Tetuan*.

They are *White-men*, pretty well Civiliz'd, and very kind to Strangers and Christians. The French
Con-

Consul, and all the Merchants who have a Settlement there, tho' of different Nations and Religions, besides the Duty of Three Crowns Levied on every Ship, Tartane or Bark that touch there, towards the maintaining of a little Hospital, and two *Spanish Recollet Monks*, equally contribute towards the further Charges about it. There is another at *Sally*, where the same Method is taken.

Of all these Sea-Ports, not one can be esteem'd a good Haven; *Tangier*, *Mamora*, and *Sally* might be thought the best; but there is no coming thither but over a Bar or Sand that absolutely hinders all great Ships from going in; for which Reason, neither the King nor his Privateers can fit out any other Vessels than Brigantines or light Frigats that go a Cruising, and rove on the Sea in hopes of taking some Merchant-men.

There

There never is any fix'd number of these Ships, 'tis greater or less as there are old ones lost, or new ones built. It consists now in Twelve or Thirteen, of which Six belong to the King, and the rest to private Persons; they are generally of Eighteen or Twenty Guns, the biggest not exceeding Twenty four; but they have often Two hundred Men on Board, yet are generally in very ill plight, by reason of the want of Stores, Sails, Cables, and other Rigging in those Parts; so that if the Moors did not now and then get some from the English and Dutch, they would very soon and easily be reduc'd to a much smaller number.

It costs the King of *Morocco* nothing to maintain his Ships; the Alcayde or Governour of the Port where they lye, pays the Officers and the Men; if they take any Prizes, one half is the King's, the other is divided between the Alcayde

cayde and the Officers, who bestow also a small part of it on the Ships Company; but as for the Slaves, the King takes them all; paying Fifty Crowns for every one of those who do not belong to his Moiety.

Such Ships as are fitted out by private Persons, are kept wholly at the Charge of their Owners, who reimburse themselves out of the Product of the Prizes, of which the King has a Fifth, and all the Slaves, paying also Fifty Crowns for every one.

The Kingdom of *Morocco*, and that of *Fess*, are the largest and most considerable of the Four already mentioned, and the head Cities of both have the same Names with them. The City of *Morocco* was formerly very Populous and most Famous for its Wealth and Beauty, but is now much fallen from its ancient State, and does not contain above 25000 Inhabitants;

tants ; its Streets seem almost unfrequented, and none takes care to repair the decay'd Buildings, or prevent the Ruines, the number of whose heaps encreases every day , which altogether disgraces it. Its Palace and that Mosque so celebrated for its Largeness and Ornaments, as well as for its Brazen Gates, and three Golden Balls, which were said to be Enchanted, are now dwindled to nothing. *Muley Ismael* has not been afraid of the vain Prognostications of Malediction, with which those who should dare to take them away were Curs'd ; his extream greediness of Gold, stronger in that Juncture than the Superstition so common to the Moors, prevail'd with him to cause them to be remov'd and buried among his *invisible* and *useless* Treasure : I shall take an opportunity, before I have done to explain why I call it so.

'Tis

'Tis pretended that these Golden Balls were set on the top of that Mosque by the Wife of that great *Almanzor*, so famous in History for having Conquer'd Spain; and that this Queen, to leave a Monument of her Grandeur to after Ages, laid out the greatest part of her Jewels and Dowry in the building of that Mosque; that these Balls had been plac'd on its top during such a Constellation of the Heavens as did not admit of their being remov'd; the Architect, by the means of certain Spells and Conjurings, having also oblig'd some Spirits to guard them. They even affirm, that several Kings who had attempted to take them away were always hinder'd by some accident; and the Moors, who are very credulous in point of Magick, had all along believ'd, that, according to the Import of this Spell, the Devil should break the Necks of those who should dare

dare to take them away. But this King, less credulous and scrupulous, has undeceiv'd them at last.

Sassy and *Matagan*, both on the Ocean, the latter a fine large City, in the hands of the *Portuguese*, who keep in it a good Garrison, are the only Places in all the Kingdom, which, besides the chief City, deserve to be mention'd; for though its extent, which is very large, be divided into Seven Provinces, it is not very Populous, because its Sandy Soil, dry and barren in most places, neither admits of Plenty of Corn, nor of Cattle; and abounds in nothing but Camels, which are cheap there, besides Copper, Wax, and Almonds, of which great quantities are vended in *Europe*.

'Tis thought there may be in its Plains about Thirty Thousand Huts of *Aduars*, which contain near One Hundred Thousand Men, paying *Garam*, that is, who Yearly pay the

the King a Tribute of the Tenth part of all they have, to which they are liable as soon as they are Fifteen Years of Age.

An *Adnar* is a kind of a rambling or flying Village (there being very few of another kind in all *Africa*.) that consists of some Families of *Arabs*, who Incamp in Tents, which they pitch, now in one place, and then in another, according as the goodness of the Soil invites them to stay, and the subsistence of their Cattle, in which their Wealth wholly consists, requires it. Each *Adnar* has its *Marabot*, and submits to the Conduct of a Chief, whom they chuse among themselves; every Family has its Tent or Hut, in which they all lie pell-mell with their Oxen, Sheep, Camels, Poultry, Dogs, &c. Their Misery and Nastiness are greater than can be imagin'd; yet from them the King draws his most settled and certain Re-

Revenues: A Black of his Guard is commonly sent to Collect their Tributes, and, tho' alone, bestows plentiful Bastonado's as he pleases on the least Delinquent, none daring either resist or complain.

When the *Arabs* remove their *Aduars*, they set their Wives and Children on Camels in some Wickier Conveniencies cover'd with Linnen-Cloth, and contriv'd like *Niches* or Arches, but quite round, which wholly secure them from the heat of the Sun, yet at the same time afford them means to take the Air on which side they please. If they have not Camels enough to carry all their Lumber, they load with it their Bulls and Cows that wear Pack-Saddles; which I don't remember to have seen any where else.

The Kingdom of *Fess*, known of old by the Name of *Mauritania Tingitana*, is of no less extent than that of *Morocco*, and, like it, divided

vided into Seven Provinces; but much more Fruitful, better Peopled, and affords a much greater plenty of all sorts of Corn, Cattle, Pulse, Kitchen-Herbs, Fruits, and Wax; its Fertility might yet be increas'd, were there more Care taken to Cultivate it, but the Goodness of the Soil, that produces almost of itself, the slothful Negligence of the Natives, who content themselves with what just serves for their Subsistence, and their scrupulous Obstinacy, in refusing an Exportation of Corn, cause above half the Lands to lie fallow.

They have some Mines of Iron, but do not know how to refine that Metal, and can put it to no other Use but making Nails, and other coarse Iron-work.

This Kingdom is bounded on one side by that of *Morocco*, and by that of *Algier* on the other. The River *Sebou*, whose Stream is very rapid,

rapid, runs through it, and flowing about half a League from its Metropolis, afterwards loses it self in the Ocean at *Mamora*. That River is the finest in all the Empire of *Morocco*; and on its Banks, above *Mamora*, stands a large Forest, that might yield Materials for the building many Ships. 'Tis also said, that not far from its Spring there is a very fine Bridge, made of Brick and Stone, and One hundred and fifty Fathom long; which would be a remarkable and extraordinary thing were it not ancient; for, they are so far from raising Publick Buildings at this time in that Country, that not the least Care is taken even to Repair the High-ways, for the easier Carriage of Goods; tho' indeed it must be own'd, that as there is no Travelling in those Parts, but on Horse-back, or with Camels, 'tis not so absolutely necessary to repair the Ways, as in some other Countries.

There

There are neither Publick Wag-
gons, Carriers, nor Posts settled in
those Kingdoms; so that all Cor-
respondencies, which indeed are
not frequent there, are only kept
by the means of Expresses on Foot
or on Horse-back, who, however,
go and come with speed, and cost
but little; first, because the Men
and the Horses are hardy and in-
ur'd to Toil; and then by reason
of the cheapness of the Provisions,
of which a small pittance satisfies
them.

Upon urgent and important E-
mergencies they make use of Dro-
medaries, a sort of Camels only
differing from the rest by their
Swiftness and Leanness, which are
natural and altogether peculiar to
this kind of them; for 'tis observ'd,
as the Natives report, that a Drome-
dary can carry a Man as many times
ten Leagues a Day as it has been
Days asleep, and blind immediat-
ly after its Birth: So that if it slept
six

six Days as soon as it was born, it performs sixty Leagues a Day, and proportionably more or less.

I saw one of this kind at *Mickewess*, with which some endeavour'd to make me believe, the King's Uncle travell'd one hundred Leagues in a Day; but this seems to me to be stretch'd somewhat beyond Truth; those who assur'd me of this, add, that the Fatigue which attends this way of Travelling is equal to its Speed, and that it would be impossible to hold out, or bear the Dromedary's most precipitate Ambling, did not he that rides him cause himself to be ty'd fast to the Saddle, and cover his Mouth for fear of being stifled; and indeed, if this be true, there is no doubt but that a Traveller must needs find himself intolerably tir'd, at the end of such a Journey.

The *Adnars* of *Arabs*, in the Kingdom of *Fess*, are judg'd to consist

consist of about Three hundred thousand Men paying *Garams*. Its Metropolis, that gives it its Name, is absolutely the finest, richest, and most trading City in all the Empire of *Morocco*: 'Tis divided into two, one call'd the *Old*, and the other the *New Town*, both fairly built, and stock'd with above Three hundred thousand Inhabitants; the *Old Town* is Peopled with *Whitesmen*, and the *New* with *Blacks*; and both have so many Gates, Bridges, Fountains, and Piazza's; so many *Gemmes* or Mosques, Colleges, and stately Structures, that the large Description which *Dapper* gives of it, in his History of *Africa*, no less deserves the studious Reader's perusal, than all these Things themselves are worthy the Curiosity of such Travellers as go thither. As for my Part, not having been permitted to come to it, tho' it lies but a Day's Journey from *Mic-*

C *keness,*

keness, I am oblig'd to trust to what others tell us of it.

The other Places of Note in this Kingdom, are *Theza*, *Mickeness*, *Mamora*, *Arzilla*, *Larache*, *Sally*, *Tangier*, *Centa*, *Alcasar*, and *Tetuan*.

Mickeness is the Place where the King resides, and lies pretty high up in the Land: 'Tis but a little Town, but so crouded with Inhabitants, the Number of which is said to exceed Sixty thousand, that there is no passing through its Streets, which besides are very narrow, without justling one another; I shall speak of it more at large before I have done.

Theza is a little fortifi'd Place between *Fess* and *Morocco*.

The other Towns lie on the Sea-Coast, and are all Populous enough, and Places of great Trade: They might have a greater Traffick yet, were their Havens better;

ter; but, as I have said, the Barr that lies all along the Coast does not permit any such.

Tetuan and *Sally* are the Ports where Ships most easily and frequently arrive: For which reason many Merchants of divers Nations have settled there, and the King of *France* has establish'd a Consul in each Place, for the Conveniency and Safety of Trade; at least they are appointed with that Intent, which yet I may say is render'd ineffectual by the barbarous and mean-interested ways of those Enemies of Civility and all sense of Honour, who, as I have seen, have a greater Consideration for the least Factor, with regard to the Gain they hope to reap by him, than for a Consul, whose Character, as being unprofitable to them, is every Day expos'd to the Insults of their capricious ill Humours, and Contempt.

The Present State of

Sally is more known and celebrated than the rest, on the account of its Privateers and Haven, which, however, is only fit to harbour Shipping of small Bulk and Draught. 'Tis also considerable for its Forts, for its two Towns divided, as at *Fefs*, into *Old* and *New*, and for its great Traffick: Its Inhabitants, who are not above Twenty thousand, take upon themselves the Name of *Andalusians*, like those of *Tetuan*; it had formerly some beautiful Buildings, which the Wars and its Rebellions have almost all ruin'd. It has put the Kings of *Morocco* to some trouble for some time, when it strove to cast off their Yoke; but *Muley Archyd* reduc'd it in 1666, by the great Victory he obtain'd over the famous *Gayland* Lord of *Tetuan*, *Arzilla*, and *Alcasar*, under whose Protection it had put itself. Its two Towns are parted by the River *Gueron*, that on the South-side

side has two Castles on the top of a little Hill by the Sea ; these have a Communication by the means of a great Wall, and contain about Thirty Pieces of Canon in no very good order ; above the old Castle, at the mouth of the River, there is a small Fort with three Iron and three Brass-Guns in it, from twelve to fifteen Pounds Shot, to facilitate the Retreat of those Pyrats when they are chas'd in.

Alcasar is also become famous by the bloody Battle, which *Sebastian* King of *Portugal* lost near it, with his Life, in the Year 1578, in the Plain between that Town and the River *Mnkazem* : It is little, thinly Peopled, and very ill built, but stands most pleasantly by that River, with fine Gardens all round it. *Gayland* most commonly chose to reside there in a large Palace, which is now altogether ruin'd. I cannot forbear to mention, by the way, that this Town may be said

to be the Nest of all the *Storks* in that part of *Barbary*, and their Number exceeds that of its Inhabitants; I never saw so many together in one Place; which yet is less strange if we consider that they are safe and secure there; for, the *Moors* account it a Sin to kill any of them, and most strictly forbid it; because they believe that God, at *Mahomet's* Request, transform'd into those Birds a Company of *Arabians*, who robb'd those that went on Pilgrimage to *Mecca*.

Ceuta, as I have said, belongs to the *Spaniards*, who, besides that considerable Port, hold another call'd *Metilla* in the same Kingdom, and on the Sea-side towards *Algier*, or also *Pennon de los Velez*, a little Fortress built on the Point of a Rock that's surrounded by the Sea, and almost impregnable by its situation.

The Kingdom of *Sus* is contiguous to that of *Morocco*, about
its

its South-West Part; 'tis but small, very indifferently Peopled, and even, in a good part of it, almost uninhabited. There may be some Fifteen thousand *Adnars* of *Arabs* in its Plains, all brave, daring Souls, and impatient of the Yoke: It has cost this King a great deal of Time to subdue them; neither has he yet been able to effect that wholly; the Inhabitants of two Mountains still remaining free and disclaiming his Tyranny, at the same time that they are govern'd by a Chief, whom they chuse among themselves.

The most considerable Towns in that Kingdom are *Illec* and *Tarudante*, both large and very populous, with respect to the rest of the Country, each having about Fifty thousand Inhabitants. The King sends no *Alcaydes* thither, as he does to the Towns of his other Dominions, and only sends a Captain, to whom they give the Title of *Baschar*,

The Present State of

char, who has some Officers under him, to put his Orders in Execution through the whole Kingdom; but this with moderation. The *Moors* are treated here much more gently, or rather much less cruelly than at *Morocco*, or at *Fes*, and only pay the yearly Tribute, without being liable or constrain'd to pay any extraordinary Tax or *Garams*. This milder Usage is an effect of the King's Politicks, lest a severe Treatment should awake their Inclination to rise against him, which the Situation of the Country does very much encourage.

That Part of the Kingdom which is inhabited yields a reasonable quantity of Corn, Pulse, Kitchen-Herbs, Fruit, and Olives: Its Mountains abound in Copper-Mines, and are also said to have some Gold.

Santa Cruz lies on the Ocean, within the Extent of this Kingdom,

dom, and is a Town of pretty good Trade, either for such Goods as are sent thither from *Morocco*, or such as are the Product of the Country, which are also Copper, Bees-Wax, and Almonds; and, besides these, very fine Ostridge Feathers.

The Kingdom of *Taflet* is of no great extent, having no Town of Note besides one of its Name, which is fenc'd only with a Wall, but has a pretty good Castle.

This Kingdom, that lies beyond Mount *Atlas*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Numidia*, is all of it in an ungrateful sandy Tract of Land, between the Deserts of *Zahara* and the Province of *Dara*; It has on the East the Kingdom of *Morocco*, from which 'tis parted by Mount *Atlas*; and tho' it yields no Wheat or other Corn, abounds in Dates; all those that are imported through every Part of *Europe* come thence; for,

the King of *Morocco* will not suffer any to be exported out of other Places. That Fruit is their daily Food, instead of Bread, with Camel's Flesh; for, the driness of the Country affords no sustenance to other Cattle, unless it be a kind of Sheep that wears neither Horns nor Wool, which yet is said to be always very fat and well-tasted there: The Horses are fine, and in great number; and wholly feed upon Dates.

Its small extent does not hinder the King from esteeming and treating it as the most Noble of all these Kingdoms, because among the *Moors* it passes for the first that follow'd their Prophet and his *Alcoran*; so that its Inhabitants, that are not very numerous, would think it a dishonour to themselves and their Law, were they govern'd by any but the Progeny of that Prophet; which obliges the King to have always one of his Sons there

as their Governor. He who Commands there at present is call'd *Muley Bensar*, and is no less greedy and absolute in point of Exactions and *Garams* than his Father's *Alcaydes* are in other Parts; this pretended Nobility not excusing the People from it.

That Country produces some Indico, the Trade of which is joyn'd by the Inhabitants to that of their Dates; they also have a Manufactory of certain Linnen-Cloth, strip'd with Silk *Moresco*-fashion, call'd *Hayiks*, which being much worn through all *Barbary*, are of a quick sale, and a gainful Commodity, to their no small Relief towards the Payment of their *Garams*.

The ancient Kings of *Tafilet* styl'd themselves also Lords of *Dara*, a large Province adjoyning and belonging to the Kingdom, and also much the same with it as to the Soil,

Soil, Product, Inhabitants, and way of living.

This is what, in few words, may be said, relating to the Extent, Situation, and Quality of these Kingdoms : If any is not satisfied with this compendious Information, he may, if he pleases, consult *Dapper* and *Marmol* in their Historical and Geographical Descriptions of *Africa*. As for me, whose Intent is only to give an Idea of their present State and Government, I thought it would be sufficient for my Purpose, to draw this Extract from the Whole, that I might afterwards apply it as the performance of my Orders and Subject requir'd it.

The *Moors* are generally but indifferent Soldiers, and not very Brave; yet can manage a Horse and use a Lance with Dexterity, and are strong and indefatigable; they have Wit but no Politeness, and are Jealous, Lustful, Lyars, Super-

perstitious, Hypocrites, Cheats, Cruel and Faithless. Those that live along the Coast of *Mauritania Tingitana*, and in the Kingdom of *Fess*, are the least unciviliz'd; and of all the Christians, whose irreconcilable Enemies they are, being prejudic'd with this *inveterate hatred* by their Law, the *French* are those they esteem and fear the most.

I cannot but observe, that were these Countries in any other Hands than those of these Infidels, who, by reason of their native rustical Temper, and wilful Ignorance (that makes them confine their Studies to that of the *Alcoran*) neglect them, and are incapable of knowing their Value, they might be made a State equally delicious and flourishing, as well for its Situation, and the Pleasantness and Salubrity of its Climate, temperate enough every where on this side Mount *Atlas*; as, for the *Fruitfulness*, and other Qualifications of its
hale

hale and hardy Inhabitants, for the quantity, coolness and wholesomeness of its Waters, for the plenty and goodness of the Food it affords for Cattle, Horses, &c. For the generousness of its Soil, that yields its Fruits almost without help, and would be wonderful Fertile were Care taken to cultivate it; for the pleasing and profitable variety of its Woods, Plains, Mounds, small Hills and Vallies; for the good Taste of its Pulse, Kitchen-Herbs, Fruits, and Wine; and for its convenient Situation for Trade, and the Transportation of all its Wares.

So that I cannot but grieve, when I think, that so rich a Treasure is, as it were, buried in the very Centre of Sloth, Ignorance, and Inhumanity.

I ought now to give a particular Account of the Manners, Inclinations and Qualifications of the
Prince

Prince who is Master of that Empire.

His Name is *Muley Ismael*, and he takes the Title of *Grand Xeriffe*, that is, *the First and most Powerful of Mahomet's Successors*; for, as I have said, he pretends to be descended from that Prophet, by *Aly* and *Fatima*, his Son-in-Law and Daughter; and is prouder of this Parentage than of the long Train of Kings of his Family: Which sufficiently shows, that his Predecessors, who us'd also to style themselves *Miramoulins*, which signifies *Emperors of the Faithful*, made use of a Religious Pretence for their own Establishment.

And now, since I have mention'd this, it may not be amiss to say something of their Religion. The *Alcoran* is its Foundation, and the *Moors* and *Arabs*, who explain that Book after a particular way, follow the ridiculous Expositions, which their Doctor *Melish*, one of
the

the four Chiefs of *Mahomet's* Sect has left them of it, grounding their Faith on certain Fundamental Points, without which, they give out, 'tis impossible to be sav'd.

They hold that there is but One GOD, without any Trinity of Persons; that JESUS CHRIST was a great Prophet, born of a Virgin whose Name was *Mary*; that his Incarnation was such as we believe it, and even foretold her by the Arch-Angel *Gabriel*, God's Embassador; that he was the holiest of Men, and wrought many Miracles; but that he did not die, as we believe, having been assum'd into Heaven; where he is in Body and Soul, and that when *Judas* would have betray'd him to the *Jews*, one of his Disciples, whom God caus'd to appear in his likeness, was crucified in his stead, and that 'tis this Disciple we adore.

They

They also believe that the same Jesus Christ is to return to live forty Years on Earth, to re-unite all Nations under one Belief; that he will be laid in the Tomb which *Mahomet* caus'd to be plac'd on the Right-hand of his; that those who profess'd the Doctrine of Christ till *Mahomet's* Coming, shall be sav'd; but that what we now believe, differs from what he taught (which also the persecuting *Jews* kept him from bringing to Perfection) and that therefore those who will not follow the Precepts of their Prophet, whom they call God's great Favorite, and the Explainer of his Will, and who was sent by God only to finish what the other had but begun, are to be damn'd eternally.

They admit the Books of *Moses*, the *Psalms* of *David*, the Gospel (as *Sergius* has expounded it to them) and the *Alcoran* as Holy Writ.

They

They believe a Heaven and a Hell, the Resurrection and Predestination; placing the Eternal Blessings, that are to be the Reward of the Faithful, in a sight of the Sovereign Being, of his Angels, and of *Mahomet*; and, besides, in the Enjoyment of Seventy Virgins, with whom they are continually to be wrapt in Extasies of Delight without impairing, or rather annihilating, their Virginity; they are also fondly possess'd with the Hopes of indulging their Appetites with all sorts of most delicious Food, and of bathing themselves in Rivers of Milk, Honey, and Rose-Water; nay, they even believe that the very Excrements of the Body shall evaporate in most grateful Sweats, and that they are to take up their Lodging in Banqueting-Houses and stately Palaces, built with Pearl and precious Stone.

They

They have a *Lent* or *Ramadan*, which lasts thirty Days, and keep it so strictly, that they do not only religiously abstain from eating or drinking the least thing, from the very dawn to the first appearance of the Stars on the Evening, but also forbear smoking Tobacco, and smelling any Perfumes; indeed I must needs own that they make themselves large amends for this abstinence at Night, passing it generally at that time in all manner of Luxury and Licentiousness.

On the Eve of that *Ramadan*, they prepare themselves for its observation by publick Rejoycings, that are attended with discharges of *Fusils* and Muskets, and with repeated Acclamations of *Allah*! more like Howlings than joyful Shouts; every one of them watches that he may be the first who discovers the Moon, and they fire their Muskets at that Planet as soon as they perceive it; which done, they

they meet to say their Prayers, with their *Marabot* at the head of them, and kneel, rise, and prostrate themselves on the ground several times, still turn'd towards the East. They have three *Easters* which they keep Holy for seven days together; however, without abstaining from Buying or Selling, as they do on *Fridays*, that are their Lord's Days.

The first *Easter* is kept on the first day of the Moon that comes after their *Ramadan*, and if it happens to fall on a *Saturday*, which is the *Sabbath* of the *Jews*, those of that Nation in this Empire are oblig'd to present the King with a Hen and ten Chickens of Gold, or with the value of them in Money.

On the first Day of that *Easter*, the King commonly causes all the Prisoners in the Town where he then is, to be brought before him, and either Absolves them, or puts them to death, according to their Crimes

Crimes and the humour he is in. He put Twenty Criminals to death after this manner on the third Day of this *Easter*, which happen'd to be the fourth after my arrival at *Mickeness*.

The second *Easter*, which they call *The Great*, is twenty Days after that of *Ramadan*: They use then to sacrifice to *Mahomet* as many Sheep as there are Male Children in each Family, and this in Memory of the Sacrifice which was offer'd by *Abraham*, the Father of *Ismael* the Patriarch of the *Arabian Sara-zens*, from whom they believe their Prophet's Mother deriv'd her Original. The King makes a publick Ceremony of it at a Chappel, or as they term it, at a Saint about a quarter of a League from *Mickeness*, but with the addition of this superstitious Circumstance: As soon as the Sheep's Throat has been cut, (for they take great care not to kill otherwise all the Animals they

they are to eat, believing they would not bleed enough another way, which would make them impure and forbidden Flesh) As soon, I say, as the Sheep's Throat has been cut, a *Moor* on Horse-back takes it, wraps it up in a Cloth, and gallops away with it full speed to the *Alcassave*, which is the King's Palace: Now if when he is got thither, the Sheep is still alive, they draw a good Omen from it, and there is great rejoycing: But if it die by the way, then every one goes home very doleful, and there is an end of the Festival.

The third *Easter*, which falls always three Moons and two Days after the second, is kept in honour of *Mahomet's* Birth; and on its first Day the *Moors* eat Hasty-Pudding in remembrance of that which was eaten by that Prophet. They light great numbers of Lamps and Wax Tapers in the *Mosques* on the Night before that *Easter*, and all their

Talbes

Talbes or Priests sing his Praise without ceasing till Morning.

They Solemnize St. *John Baptist's* Day by Bonfires, which they make in their Gardens, where they burn a great deal of Incense round their Fruit-Trees, to entitle them to the Blessing of Heaven.

They admit of *Circumcision*, but neither fix the Age of those that are to be Circumcis'd, nor the time when.

They all say the *Sala*, or Prayer (which they also call the *Masse*) four times a Day, and once a Night, at certain set hours, which are denoted to them by the Cries, or to speak more properly, by the Howlings, which those who are appointed to do that Office, make from the top of those *Gemmes*, or *Mosques*; for, the use of Bells is neither known nor allow'd in their Religion.

They very often wash their Heads, Hands and Feet, and pretend to cleanse and purge themselves

selves from all Sins by that means. When-ever a Man has had private converse with his Wife, or been guilty of some sin, he is enjoyn'd to wash every part of his Body, none being excepted, or repeat these words, which are the most Sacred in their Religion; *La illa illenla Mahamet Dara zoulla*; which signifie, *There is but one God, and Mahomet is his Messenger*; for they pretend that these words have the same efficacy as the *Bath*.

They never go into their *Mosques* otherwise than bare-foot, and observe the same Formality when they pay Visits to one another, always leaving their *Baboushes* or Shoes, at the Door of the *Mosque* or House where they go in.

They believe that all the Children that die before they are Fifteen, whether they be *Christians*, *Jews*, or *Pagans*, go to Heaven; but that if they live longer without owning *Mahomet* as God's Favourite,

vourite, they are eternally undone; however, they except the Maids, who, having preserv'd their Virginity, are reserv'd, as they pretend, to fill up the number of Seventy, that are to be at the disposal of every *Musliman* in Paradise, it being impossible that so great a number of their Religion shou'd be found in proportion to the Men.

They say that the *Alcoran* enjoyns them to compel those, by severe usage, to profess its Doctrine, who do not voluntarily submit to do so.

They have such a hatred for the Name of a *Christian*, which in their tongue also signifies a *Dog*, that they use it as the most common and most reproachful Term among them, never speaking it without adding, *God confound him*, or *God burn his Father and Mother*: Such Imprecations against the *Christians* are the first words their Children are taught to utter; and when any *Christians*

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are seen at *Mickeness*, they are sure to be expos'd to the Curses and Hootings of the whole Town, and particularly of the young Fry, some of which follow them merely to bellow out a volley of abusive words, or to throw Stones at them.

They also firmly believe, that those who are kill'd fighting with *Christians*, go straight to Heaven; and that they deserve no less than an infinite Reward for destroying those Enemies to the *Alcoran*; nay, that the very Horses which are kill'd in such Engagements, are to go to Heaven with them.

They have a very odd Maxim concerning the Truth and performance of their Words; for, Lying and breaking their Promises, are things of so establish'd a practice among them, that they rather pass there for Vertues than for Vices: Insomuch, that one of their *Talbs*, to whom I once express'd my surprise at this ill practise, made no scruple

scruple to own to me, that this made one of the chief Distinctions between their Religion and ours; persuaded, they would soon, like us, be Slaves to a false Belief and Idolatry, were they, like us also, Slaves to their Words and Promises.

Tho' they admit a Plurality of Wives, they are allow'd to Marry but four, and on them too they are to settle a Dowry; however, they may make themselves amends with as many Concubines as they can afford to keep, and may put them all away when ever they will, paying the former their Dowry, and selling the latter, who are their Slaves, or turning 'em out of doors, yet keeping their Children.

They esteem all Ideots and Natural Fools to be Saints, and believe the same of those who have any knack at Conjuring, whom they think to have the Spirit of their Prophet; after the death of

these they build Chappels over their Graves, go thither in Pilgrimage, and upon occasion take Sanctuary there, no places of Refuge being more Sacred and inviolable to secure them from the punishment of their Crimes, or the anger of their Kings.

They are wholly given up to a thousand other Superstitions no less odd and ridiculous; as when they except against the Testimony of those among themselves, whom they can prove addicted to make Water standing, their way being to do it stooping like Women; but, because an account of all these whimsical Customs wou'd take up too much time, and perhaps be thought foreign to my Subject, I will say no more on that Head at this time.

However, I must observe, that their Women do not enter into the *Mosques*, because they esteem them incapable of being receiv'd into Heaven, as having been created,
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they tell you, only for the sake of propagating Mankind ; yet they say their Prayers at home ; and, on *Fridays*, resort to the Burying-places, to pray and weep over the Graves of their dead Relations ; at which time they are cloath'd in Blue, which is the Badge of Mourning in their Country, as Black is in ours.

And here I think I ought not to forget the Grief they shew at the Death of their Friends and Relations ; it is generally very great, and, when the Person was of Note, they commonly hire some Women, who weep plentifully, and make a very sad moan, beating their Heads and scratching their Faces.

Before the Corps is buried, 'tis wash'd and wrap'd in a new Shroud, then carried in a Bier, follow'd by a great number of People, who walk very fast, invoking God and *Mahomet* aloud.

The Dead are buried out of Town in a Grave which is narrow at the top and wide at bottom, that it may be more easily fill'd up, and that the Corps lying there more at large, as they think, may be in greater readiness at the Day of Judgment, and lose no time in seeking its Bones; for which reason also they forbear burying two Persons in one Grave. Meat is also laid on those Graves; and Money and Jewels are buried with the Dead, that they may not want in the next World the conveniencies they had in this.

The *Jews* and *Christians* are so strictly forbidden going into the *Mosques*, that when any of them are seen there, they must absolutely abjure their Religion, or be burnt without Mercy; and the same Method is observ'd if they are found to have too close and particular a Converse with the *Mahometan* Women.

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This Circumstance is also to be remembred, That the *Jews* are not allowed at any time to pass by a *Mosque* without taking off their Shoes, and are even obliged to go bare-foot in Royal Cities, as *Fess*, *Morocco*, *Mickeness*, &c. on pain of the Bastonado or Imprisonment; from which they are not freed till they have paid a great Fine.

I must also observe, before I have done with the Religion of the *Moors*, that their *Alcoran* forbids 'em to play at any hazardous Games for Money, and that those who dare break this Law are punishable with the Bastonado, a Fine, or Imprisonment; so they only play at Chess, Draughts, and a kind of Tictack, quite different from others; neither do they make any great use of all these, and I did not perceive by those I frequented, that they are much given to Gaming. They are not much more addicted to Reading, and it may very justly be said,

That Sleeping, Eating, Drinking, Women, Horses, and Prayers share and almost wholly engross their time, the remainder of which is generally linger'd out in a tedious and unuseful Sloth; and accordingly they are often seen sitting on their Heels along the Walls, with long Strings of Beads, which tumble through their Fingers with a nimbleness equal to the shortness of the Prayers they say at the dropping of each Bead; for, that Prayer barely consists in mentioning one of the different Attributes of God; as in saying on one Bead, God is Great; on another, God is Good; on a third, God is Infinite; on a fourth, God is Merciful, &c.

I ought not to forget the particular Veneration they have for those who have been in Pilgrimage to *Mecca*; they call them *Hadgys*, or Saints, and are so Superstitious on their account, that they also esteem

steem their Horses to be holy as their Masters. They wrap the Animals in Shrowds, and bury them when they die as they would their greatest Friends and Relations, thinking it a Pleasure and Duty to visit them often and see them feed.

The King of *Morocco* had one of these Horses : The first time I was admitted into his Presence it was led in State just before him ; and, besides the particular Distinction which appear'd by the richness of his Saddle and Harness, his Tail was held up by a Christian Slave, who carried a Pot and a Cloth to receive his Excrements and wipe him. I was told that the King from time to time went to kiss that Horse's Tail and Feet.

All the Horses who are thus sanctified, are usually freed from all manner of Service ; and, if the Masters cannot afford to keep 'em,

some Pensions are settled on them for their Subsistence out of the neighbouring *Mosques*. They are distinguish'd by the Beads or Relicks about their Necks, the latter of which are nothing but some Writings wrapt up in Silks or Cloth of Gold, containing the Names of their Prophet and some pretended Saints of their Law. They also are as so many Sanctuaries for Criminals, like the Towns and Chappels of the Saints already mention'd.

These Places, which are to be seen in many Parts of the Country, are, according to their bigness, the dwelling of one or more *Morabots* or *Talbs*, the Priests of the *Moors*, who may marry, and are very much esteem'd there, chiefly by the *Arabs*; they are maintain'd according to the Ability or Devotion of the Founders, and lead a lazy and luxurious Life, at the Expence of those deluded Creatures,

tures, who esteem themselves happy in being able to bestow large Donations on them while they live, or bequeath to them when they die. *Methinks these Places, and their Foundations, may justly enough be compar'd to our Abbeyes, Priories, and Chappels.*

But resuming the Idea of the King of *Morocco's* Picture, which I had begun, I shall observe that he is between forty nine and fifty Years of Age, of a tawny Complexion, and lean; his Hair is black, but begins to turn grey; he's of a middle size; his Face oval; his Cheeks hollow, as well as his Eyes, which are black and sparkling; his Nose is little and hook'd; his Chin sharp; his Lips thick, and his Mouth pretty well proportion'd: He's extream Covetous and Cruel; Interest and an excessive love of Money can almost make him do any thing, and he's so much delighted in spilling Blood with his own Hands,

Hands, that 'tis generally believ'd he must have put above Twenty thousand Persons to death himself, during the twenty Years that he has fill'd the Throne.

I am the rather inclin'd to believe or confirm this, having my self reckon'd up no less than Forty seven whom he killed during my one and twenty Days stay at his Court: And, besides, he was not asham'd to appear before me at the last Audience he gave me by the Gate of his Stables, himself being on Horse-back, with his Cloths and Right-Arm all imbru'd with the Blood of two of his Chief *Blacks*, whom he had just butcher'd with a Knife.

Every Nation is amaz'd to find his Subjects so Submissive and Patient under so excessive and cruel a Tyranny; but they must know, that not to speak of the general and particular want of Power to oppose it, they so fondly believe
that

that dying thus by the Hands of a King who is a *Xerif*, and descended from their Prophet, they immediately go to Heaven, that the greatest part among them esteem that a Happiness which a smaller and more judicious Number abominate, but cannot hinder ; and indeed the latter keep at a distance from him as much as they can, and think themselves as happy in not seeing him, as the mad Herd in being kill'd by him.

Notwithstanding this, 'tis said this Prince is of a pretty good Temper when his Passion is over ; but he's subject to violent Capriccio's, that are the more dangerous ; for being always cover'd with the Cloak of Religion, of which he affects to appear an exact Observer ; and he is so firmly persuaded that his Subjects think him such, that for that reason, and being full of that prevention, he assumes
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a License of doing whatever he pleases.

He only studies to be fear'd by his Subjects, and cares very little whether they love him or no; and therefore they generally tremble when they come near him, and tho' they approach him out of Duty, never do it out of Good-will; the rather, because none ought to come into his Presence but by his Order or Permission, and not without Presents.

He has a great deal of Wit and Courage, is Active, Indefatigable and very Dexterous at all Martial Sports, as Running with the Lance and Horse-Exercises; in which Pastimes I must observe, by the way, that all the *Moors* are wonderfully expert, and in this do not seem to have in the least degenerated from what History so much celebrates the ancient People of *Granada* for in their Turnaments.

He

He drinks no Wine because his Religion forbids it; but when he takes Opium, or drinks a certain Hypocras that he makes himself with Brandy, Cloves. Anniseed, Cinnamon and Nutmegs, which happens pretty often, woe to him that comes in his way when the Fumes are got up into his Head. 'Tis also not very safe to meet him when he's cloath'd in a yellow Habit; for it has been long observ'd that this Colour is a dangerous Omen when he wears it, and almost generally fatal to some of those who come near him at that time: He had a Vest on of that Colour when he gave me the Audience of Leave all bloody; as I have observ'd.

He's very much given to Women, and has near Four hundred in his *Alcassave* for his own use, besides about Five hundred others to wait upon these: He has One hundred and eighteen Male Children
now

now living, besides Daughters, who are not reckon'd, and may be about two hundred: He only takes the Sons from his Concubines, whom he often changes, and leaves them the Daughters, without allowing them so much as will keep 'em.

He's married only to four of all these Women; his Law not allowing him to have more Wives: The rest are his Concubines and Slaves. He's wholly govern'd by one of these Creatures, who is a *Black*, and has no manner of Beauty: She's the Mother of that Son whom he seems to design for his Successor; and whom he causes to be called *Muley Zeydan*.

He affects to appear modest and humble, and always makes God the Author of the Good and Evil which he does; yet he is very vain and fond of Ostentation.

He

He is Absolute in his Dominions, and often compares himself to the Emperor of France, who, he says, is the only Prince that knows how to reign like him, and make his Will a Law. He often mentions a Letter which he pretends was written by his Prophet to *Heraclius*, and adds, that all the Prosperities of the Kings of France wholly proceed from the Religious Care they have always taken to preserve it. As for the rest of the Christian Princes, he looks upon them as depending on their Subjects, and never speaks of 'em but with Contempt.

'Twas in this Sense, that to heighten the great Encomiums he bestowed on the King, in the first Audience he gave me by the Gate of his *Alcassave* or Palace, in a very mean Habit, his Face muffled up in a Snuff-Handkerchief, of a dirty hue, his Arms and Legs bare, sitting without Matt or Carpet
on

on a Threshold by two wooden Posts which supported the Porch, some *Alcaydes* sitting by him bare-foot on the Ground: It was probably in that Sense, I say, that, to make me sensible of the just difference he puts between the King and the other Princes of *Europe*, he told me, That the Emperor of *Germany* was only the Companion of his Electors; that the King of *Spain* was less Master of his Dominions than his Ministers; that the King of *England* depends on his Parliament; and that he look'd upon all the rest as having more the appearance of Authority than the Thing it self.

However, notwithstanding this Absolute and Personal Empire, with the Enjoyment of which he flatters himself, there are few Princes whose Minds are more easily to be prejudic'd and seduc'd than his: Insomuch that such of his *Alcaydes* as are nearest his Person

son, know how to byass and lead him as they please; principally, when the pretence of Religion, Interest, or Vanity can be brought in, to make him pliable to what suits with their Designs.

This vanity is never better gratified than when some Christian Prince sends him Ambassadors; then his Joy cannot be express'd, and he always kisses the Ground when he first spies them, and even in their presence, in token of his thanks to Heaven for the mighty Blessing. 'Twas thus he behaved himself as soon as he discover'd me on a pretty high Wall not yet finish'd, where I had been plac'd without Seats, Cover or Foot-cloth, that I might be a Spectator by his order, of a review of 10000 Horse and 2000 Foot, which he made on purpose for me hard by the Town; who after they had moved some time without order, and with great Shouts, filed off by that Wali, all
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of them discharging their Arms in my Face, to do me, as they said, the greater Honour: 'Tis true, this is their way of shewing their Respects to each other, and they do the same to their Princes and Generals.

The King of *Morocco* makes no Distinction between Ambassadors, but according to their Qualities and their Station near their Masters. But above all, when they bring him Rich Presents.

His Predecessors and Himself have so well establish'd the Custom, or, to speak more properly, the Duty of bringing those Presents, that they have, as it were, made it a Law to bring them, which their Subjects and all Foreigners who come to their Court must observe, it being not Lawful to appear there without them. 'Tis even an essential Article of their Ceremonies relating to Ambassadors, always to begin the Reception

tion that is made them by the following Questions, yet softned with some preliminary Excuse and Civility: *Who are ye? Whence come ye? What's your Business? What do you bring?* And 'tis according as they answer to the last of these Questions, that the manner of their Reception and Usage are regulated.

'Tis also with a prospect and desire of procuring such Presents, that this Prince uses all imaginable means to get Ambassadors sent him, or to engage other States to receive them; yet, when he either desires or promises Ambassadors of an Eminent Quality, 'tis to be believ'd he does it much less out of a desire of paying or receiving a particular Respect, than to get large Presents, always esteeming they ought to be proportionable to their Quality.

Nevertheless, he imagines that his Greatness never appears or evinces

evinces it self better than by lessening them; and for that reason there is no manner of difficulty that can be raised, or Tricks and Subtilties that can be devis'd, but what are improv'd by his Ministers to succeed in this. They also try'd with all imaginable cunning and stiffness, to make me submit to the Rules which they think they have establish'd by their violent proceedings with the late Ambassadors of some other Crowns. But that the King might not be expos'd to resent such an usage, I omitted nothing in that juncture to make 'em sensible of the difference between his Majesty and all other Princes, and withstood these assuming Endeavours with so many Reasons, and with so much firmness and patience, that I had the satisfaction to see, by the Success which even his Majesty has honour'd with his Approbation, that I had inspir'd into them the just Idea they were to have of whatever

ver relates to the Merit, the Power and the Glory of his Majesty.

'Tis said, that this Prince has taken a solemn Oath never to set free the Christian Slaves that are under his Power, till, at least, as many of his own Subjects be exchanged for 'em; and the last Treaties which the *Spaniards* made with him of Ten, and since that lately, of Four *Moors* for One *Spaniard*, have so puff'd him up with Pride and Presumption on that account, that they have almost made it impossible for other Nations to Treat with him.

Mickeness is the place where he usually resides; 'tis a little Inland Town about 40 Leagues from *Sally*, 60 from *Tetuan*, and 12 from *Fess*. 'Tis very populous, having above 60000 Inhabitants, but so ill built and unpleasant in it self, that it might well pass for a pittiful Country Town, were it not for the great number of its Inhabitants, its Prince's

ce's Presence and his *Alcassave* that graces it, and which is almost as large as the Town, and of a Structure far above what I could have thought it to have been, compared to all the other Edifices I had seen before in that Country.

That Palace shews it self above the Town, and has many Walls about it that are very high, very thick, and very white; and consists of a great number of *Pavillions*, or small distinct Buildings, besides its two Mosques, whose *Minarets* are of a considerable height. As that Building is the first thing that strikes the Eye when we come near the Town, it gives a very great Idea of it self; but it is much lessen'd by a nearer view; for, the whole is built with so little Art and Regularity, that it would puzzle the most skilfull Architect to find out its true Disposition and Design; and I am even persuaded by

by what I could inferr from its outside, (for I was not permitted to see it within) that the King himself, who is the Author and Manager of that Fabrick, cannot give an account of it, and that he has no other design in pulling down and building up, as he does every day, than to bring under, by hard Labour and Servitude, a great number of his Subjects whom he employs in that Work; which is also the usual Employment and Punishment of the Christian Slaves, who are forc'd to work there at all times, and without ceasing, becoming Labourers and Masons thro' Bastonadoes and Misery, under the load of which they sink the sooner, their daily Food barely consisting in a very small pittance of very brown, or rather black Barley Bread, with Water, and lodging only in *Matamorres* or Subterraneous places, in which the bare Ground is their only Bed, and

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they

they breath a very bad Air, infected with noisome Smells.

However, amongst this sort of Slavery, which is so cruel and intolerable, there appears a kind of Humanity, that one wou'd not in the least expect from that Prince's Barbarity: For, neither Women nor married Men are oblig'd to Work; the former on account of their Native weakness, and the latter because they say, the Charge of a Wife, and the use they ought to make of her, are sufficient to excuse 'em from being incumbred with additional Drudgeries: But this kind of Compassion is very much disfigured by his Avarice, which inclines him to give 'em nothing to subsist.

Those who become Renegades, are also exempted from Working, but they are no less Slaves; for the King makes 'em keep Guard at his Gates, or sends them to his Alcaydes in the Provinces, and these employ

employ 'em in things suitable to their Strength and Capaicity. He takes 'em with him into the Field, and, in Engagements, always places 'em in the Front, where, if they betray but the least design of giving way, he cuts 'em in pieces.

The *Alcassave* has about 45 Apartments, each of which has a Fountain in its Yard: Its chief Gate is very Stately, and has some Pillars whence 'tis called the *Marble Gate*. The only Regular Buildings in that Palace, are the two Mosques and a *Mishuart*, or large Yard, adorn'd within with Pillars and *Bas-reliefs* of Marble, without any figures of Animals, but with Cyphers and *Arabick* Characters, in which the most considerable of the King's Military Exploits are related.

The Stables, which they call *Rooes*, are also very fine, and consist of two long Galleries all Arch'd to the right and left, there being

from space to space, in the middle of a kind of pav'd Way which parts 'em, some little *Pavillions* or Summer-Houses, that are very neat, in each of which is a Fountain and a Watering-place for Horses, that, as every one knows, are extremely fine in that Country, but none of which the *Moors* will suffer to be Exported on any account whatsoever for any Christian Country, out of an erroneous Maxim, which makes 'em esteem it a wrong done to their Religion to supply us with any, or with Corn: They have the same Bigotry about Books, which are there the more curious and scarce, there being now few or no Printing-Houses in those Parts.

The King's Gardens are in the middle of a vast Grove of Olive-Trees, and may be said to be fine; Flowers, Fruits, Kitchen-Herbs, and Trees of all sorts are to be seen there in every Season of the Year, but,

but, as they lie somewhat far from the *Alcassave*, this distance, which makes 'em less convenient, causes 'em also to seem less pleasant. The Walks are very narrow; there are no Water-works, but some Rivulets glide through the Place and serve to Water it. A *Spanish* Slave whose Name is *Antonio Lopes* has the Care of it. This Man seems to be of a good Extraction, and is kindly us'd by the King; but the useful and profitable Service he does him, keeps that Prince from suffering or even promising him ever to return to his own Country.

There are some goodly Palaces near the King's, which are built by some of the *Alcaydes*, to ingratiate themselves with him, tho' they can hardly expect to enjoy 'em securely, being made but too sensible by an Experience fatal to some of their Rank, that they shall not be Masters of 'em any longer than till

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that.

that Prince takes a fanſie to make 'em his own.

There is an Hoſpital at *Mickneſs*, which the King of *Spain* has lately founded there, for the Comforting and Relieving of Slaves, and which is indeed a very great help to 'em : 'Tis capable of receiving a hundred ſick Perſons. Four Recollet-Monks and a Phyſician are conſtantly kept there, for whoſe Subſiſtance his Catholick Majeſty, who cauſed it to be built, has ſettled a Fund of Two thouſand Crowns Yearly. Neither the Hoſpital nor the Religious Men who belong to it are ſuffer'd in the Town, but on account of ſome Tribute, no more than are thoſe of *Feſs*, *Sally*, and *Tetuan*.

There are in this Town, as in all the reſt of *Africa*, ſeveral Schools where Children are taught to Read, Write, Cypher, and nothing elſe. When they are corrected, 'tis with a very flat wooden Rod, with
which

which they are struck on the Soles of their Feet. All their Study consists in reading the *Alcoran* from the beginning to the end, and when a Boy has gone through his Book, he's finely set out, and his School-fellows lead him a Horse-back through the Town, as it were in Triumph, and proclaim his Praise.

The *Jews* inhabit a particular and pretty large Part of the Town; the Place where they live is no Neater than those where some of their Nation dwell in other Cities. There may be about Sixteen thousand of 'em in the whole Kingdom, and their Head chiefly resides at *Mickeness*; it being his business to assess 'em, and collect the ordinary and extraordinary *Garams* they are to pay. He who is in that Station at present is one *Abraham Maymaran*, who has lost one of his Eyes, and does not seem over-stock'd with Sense, but is in Favour with the King on account of the frequent

Presents he makes him, and of the Services he does him on any occasion. 'Tis also by his Management that this Prince keeps a Correspondence, both Pecuniary and Political, with other Nations, whether Friends or Foes. That *Jew* and his Family live in a very fine House, but all the rest have very mean Habitations.

Tho' they are so numerous in these Parts, and so beneficial to the State, they are not more respected there than in other Places; for they are always pitch'd upon for the meanest Employments; nothing but their Food is allow'd 'em for the Work and Drudgeries they are often commanded to do. And they are so often tax'd, revil'd, curs'd, and bastonado'd, that they may be look'd upon as the common Mark and perpetual Sport of the Avarice and Injustice of the Great, and the Aversion of all others.

'Tis

'Tis not Lawful for 'em to Defend themselves against the least Child who gives 'em ill Words, or throws Stones at 'em ; and they are to be known from the *Moors*, who always wear red Caps, by the black Caps and *Bernons* they are oblig'd to wear.

Every where they live apart from the *Moors*, and the Entrance into the Place where they dwell is guarded by some Men whom the King appoints for that purpose, that they may not be disturb'd in their Business and Religious Worship ; but they dare not travel through the Country alone, or without some *Moors* to protect them ; for, the *Arabs* and *Barbarians* would certainly cut their Throats without Mercy.

However, notwithstanding, all these outward Marks of Misery and Scorn, in the main, they are Richer and in a better Condition than the *Moors* themselves ; the

reason of which is, that they Work and Trade, but the *Moors* do not; and indeed the *Jews* Wives wear most of 'em good Clothes; and, as they do not hide their Faces like the *Moorish* Women, they take more Care of their Head-dress and other Attire.

For my part, having seen none but *Jewish* Women there, I must own that I have found several of 'em so agreeable and beautiful, that I don't doubt but the same Idea may reasonably be form'd of the other *African* Women, whom the Jealousie of the Men, and the Custom of the Country, oblige to hide themselves much more than their own Inclination; for, 'tis certain, that the Reservedness and Restraint, in which the *Moors* keep their Wives, serve rather to quicken the Desire, which they have naturally to run astray, than to stifle it; and that, as these Women have more Wit and Vivacity
than

than those of *Europe*, these Qualifications inable 'em to out-do 'em in all the Arts and Tricks by which they may gratifie their Inclinations.

They are particularly fond of Christians because they are not Circumcis'd, and there are no Stratagems but what are us'd by some of 'em, to intice the Slaves that live with them, or who are allow'd to come where they dwell.

But a certain Ceremony which is perform'd at their Weddings, does not a little contribute to the keeping of them in, till that time, unless they act with a great deal of Caution; for, when the Friends on both sides are agreed, the Bride, quite cover'd with a Veil, is carried in Publick, Trumpets sounding, and Hautboys playing, to the Bridegrooms Dwelling, and he is not allow'd to uncover her Face, nor look on any part of her Body, till he has found her to be a Maid; which

which done, he pulls off her Veil, and takes off his Drawers, dy'd in the Action, and throws 'em in the Yard ; whereupon the Women, who had brought her thither, take 'em up singing and dancing for Joy that she is receiv'd to be his Wife : But if he does not find her to be a Virgin, he has her stripp'd of her Wedding Clothes, turns her out of Doors without seeing her Face, and sends her back to her Father, whom the Law permits to strangle her, if he has a mind to proceed to that severity.

When the *Moors* Marry, they send for a Cady and a Publick Notary ; the latter draws up an Instrument, in which he sets down the Dowry which the Husband settles on the Wife ; for, Parents give nothing to their Daughters ; and when a Husband puts away his Wife he's oblig'd to give her the promis'd Dowry, and cannot marry till four Months after ; but when

'tis

'tis the Wife that leaves the Husband, the Law does not give her any thing.

The fattest and biggest Women are the most admir'd in those Parts; for which reason that Sex never put on any stiff-body'd Gowns, or other streight and close Dresses that they may become such. But this also makes their Breasts lank and flabby to an odious excess: They all wear Scarves, which they tye about their Waste, and generally keep their Body very neat, tho' they always go bare-leg'd: They use a great deal of Vermilion about their Cheeks and Lips, blackning their Eye-brows with the Smoke of Galls: They colour the Soles of their Feet and the inside of their Hands with yellow, and their Nails with red, and set out their Necks, Ears, Arms and Legs with Neck-Laces, Pendants, Bracelets, and a world of trifling Guggaws, never thinking themselves hand-

handsom if they want any of these borrow'd Ornaments.

When they go abroad, they cover themselves with a large white and very thin Veil, and muffle up the middle of their Faces, that they may not be seen, their Eyes only uncover'd, that they may see their way: They never speak to any Man they meet, tho' 'twere their own Husband, who could not then know his own Wife; for they are all cover'd alike; but they take off all this when they come into the Chamber of any of their She-Friends, and are very careful to leave their Shooes at the Chamber-door, that the Master of the House may not come in there; for if he did, the Husband of the Visitant would take it very ill.

Tho' they have but one Husband amongst many, and most of 'em live together, they are not Jealous of one another.

No Man but their Husband is admitted to see 'em in their Houses; and when some Friends are invited to a Treat, which seldom happens there, the Man's Wives go to the top of the House, which is like a Terrass, or into some upper Room, and stay there till the Guests are gone; which always makes the Entertainment very short; neither do they stay to talk and divert themselves together, as we do in *Europe*.

The manner of eating amongst the *Moors*, is to sit on the Ground without Shooes, Master and Servants together, round a large piece of Leather, which is always very greasie, and serves both for Table and Table-Cloth. Their standing Dish is some *Cooscoosfos*, a Paste made with fine Flower, which looks much like our sugar'd Anni-seed, and has been boil'd with some young Pidgeons, Fowls, or Mutton: They cram down this
Coos-

Cooscoossoos by handfuls, and make a kind of little Pellets of it, which they fling into their Mouths; and throw back into the Dish (which is narrow at bottom and broad at top, not altogether unlike a Stool-Pan) what stuck to their Beard or greasie Fists. As for Flesh, when they would take up a bit, and part it from the whole, as they never put but their Right-hand in the Dish, every one pulls his piece, as a Pack of Hounds does Carrion, till they tear it asunder; and all this without speaking a Word during the whole Meal.

Those who live a little better, after that Dish, which is generally attended with a Salad, have a Brass-Bason or Earthen-Platter of Meat *fricaseed* with Honey and Almonds, or broil'd on the Flames, or fry'd in Oil, and some other Sweet-Meats, after their way, without any *Desert*; and after they have done eating, they wipe their Fingers

gers on the Edge of the Dish, or lick 'em with their Tongue.

They drink nothing but Water, because their *Alcoran* forbids 'em Wine, tho' not Brandy, with which they often get drunk, using all the same Vessel : They love also very much our *Provence* Ros-Solis, Ratafia, Cette, and Cinnamon-Water, &c. But Sherbet and Coffee, so used in the *Levant*, are not known to 'em.

The Stable is the Place which they most commonly chuse to eat in ; and they have no other Pleasure, after they have fill'd their Bellies, than to visit their Wives or their Horses.

Now that I have spoke of the *Moors* manner of Eating, I think I may add a Word of their Dress.

The Men wear a Shirt that is pretty short, with broad Sleeves, that sometimes hang down, but more frequently are turn'd up to their Shoulders, chiefly in Summer ;
in

in which Season they go with bare Arms. Under that Shirt they wear Linnen-Drawers, that reach only to their Knees, and leave their Legs naked to their Feet : They have Shooes, or rather Slippers, without Heel's, call'd *Baboufhes* ; the *Mara-bouts* or *Talbs* wear certain Pieces cut on the Edges like a Flower-deluce , and 'tis only by that Mark that they are to be known and distinguish'd from the rest.

They all wear a *Cafetan* or Cloth-Vest without Sleeves, of any Colour which they fanfie most, and about this Vest a Silk Scarf, in the fore-part of which they put a Sheath with two or three Knives, the Handles of which, as also the Tip of the Sheath, they always covet to have of some costly Metal, or of some extraordinary Workmanship : Over this *Cafetan*, which is only button'd to the Girdle, they wear a *Hayick*, which is a Piece of very fine white Woollen-Stuff, about

bout five Ells long, and one and a half broad, and cover their Head and whole Body with it, wrapping themselves up in it above and below the Arms, not much unlike what is to be seen in the Draperies of Antique Figures of the Apostles and *Israelites*.

They wear over all this, principally in Winter, a *Bernoee*, or kind of Stuff or Cloath Cloak, edg'd with a Fringe, whence there hangs a kind of a Cowle behind with a Tuft at the end on't.

When they go into the Country they wear a Straw Hat, but every where else they have on their Heads, which they always keep shav'd, only a red Woollen Cap, about which sometimes they put some Muslin to make a Turbant, provided it be not in their King's presence; for, before him none of 'em, of what quality soever, dare appear otherwise than with a plain Cap on.

None

None but the *Xeriffs*, or *Mahomet's* Posterity, have leave to wear a green Cap; and as for the *Jems*, they are oblig'd to wear none but black; the younger sort wear none at all, and must go bare till they are Twenty, unless they be Married, or either they or their Father have been at *Mecca*, in which cases they are allow'd to wear a Cap when they are Fourteen.

This is the Dress which all the *Moors* wear, there being no Distinction between 'em but what consists in the Richness of their *Casfetans*, or the fineness of their *Hayicks*: The *Alcaydes* alone are to be known from the rest by some Leathern Belts, Embroider'd with Gold, which they wear over the Shoulder, and in 'em a Scimeter; and over this they have a *Bernoo* of Scarlet, or black Cloth, without a Cowle; even the King himself does not go otherwise dress'd, but indeed he always has a Coat of Mail under

der his Shirt, to secure himself from such secret Attempts as he knows his Cruelty cannot but inspire.

The King's Blacks, who are design'd for his Guard, are also dress'd in the like manner, and very decently, and are seldom seen to wear *Bernoos*, but generally Silk Stockings, which they very much fancy; they wear Scimeters, and when they are a Horse-back, have always Lances or Fusils.

The Womens Dress is somewhat like the Mens, from which it differs only in the Sleeves of their Smocks that cover their Arms, and are close to the Wrist, and in the length of their Drawers that come down to the Calves of their Legs: The Neck-bands of their Smocks are Plaited, and commonly Embroider'd; their Vest is open before to the Waste; they fasten some large pieces of Muslin to the Sleeves of these Vests, which would be
much

much like our Womens *Engagements*,
 but that they hang much lower :
 At home they wear a very short
 Petticoat, and when they go abroad
 they wrap themselves up in a
Hayick, which wholly covers 'em
 from the Neck to the Feet ; they
 also hide their Faces, so that no-
 thing is seen but their Eyes. As
 for their Head-Dress, it does not
 much differ from that of the Spa-
 nish Women ; for they wear some
 Roses of Ribbon and two Tresses
 of Hair, which they toss back, ha-
 ving nothing on their Heads but
 a single Veil or Binder. They
 wear neither Shoes nor *Baboushes*,
 but only some *Shaussons* of red or
 yellow Spanish Leather, without
 either Soles or Heels.

Before I have done with this
 Article, I must observe a Circum-
 stance which seems to me pleasant
 enough : When the *Moors* happen
 to be caught by a shower of Rain
 in the Fields, having not their *Ber-*

noos,

noos, then to save their Cloaths from being wet, they strip themselves stark-naked, making a Bundle of their *Hayick*, Vest and Shirt, on which they sit till the Rain be over, and then they put on their Cloaths, which they have kept dry, and proceed on their Journeys.

When I gave an Account of the number of the King's Children, who are so many and so ill Educated, that 'tis to be presum'd several of 'em will hardly be so happy as ever to have an Estate or Employment, I said, that this Monarch seem'd to have pitch'd upon one of 'em for his Successor, whose Mother he fondly dotes on: His Name is *Muley Zeydan*, and he may be about one or two and Twenty Years of Age: He is a *Mullatto*, pretty well shap'd, and seems not so covetous as his Father, tho' not less inclin'd to spill humane Blood: He is much given
to

to Debauchery, and loves Wine and Brandy extreamly, often drinking both to excess; at which time 'tis not very safe to keep him company, or be in his way.

He does not lodge in the *Alcassave*, but dwells in a Sately Palace adjoyning, which the *Alcayde Ali Ben Abdalla*, whom I shall have occasion to mention hereafter, had built there for himself, but of which the King has made himself Master, as he commonly does of whatsoever his Subjects have that he likes, or thinks to be convenient for him.

This young Prince has already three Wives, and a Daughter of the *Alcayde Ali* is intended to be his fourth.

He affects to seem more Familiar and Generous than his Father; and that he may get the reputation of being such, and be belov'd, he does not stick to disapprove his Conduct when he's among

A Moorish woman walking in the Town



A Black of the King of Moroccos Guard







A Marabout or Talbe









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amongst his Friends and he sees occasion. I have even been assur'd, that he spoke his mind somewhat freely, after the King refus'd to keep his Word, and disown'd his writing about the Peace he had seem'd so much to desire should be concluded with his Majesty.

Most of the King's other Children are brought up with so much neglect, and so much unlike the Sons of a great Prince, that there are but few mean Actions of which they are not capable; above all, in what relates to Debauchery and getting Money: They often go to visit the *Jews*, to find some strong Drink, or to pilfer something; for they are as thievish and ravenous as Kites, and don't in the least come short of the most dexterous *Lacedemonians* of old in that Art; if they meet a Slave they search him, and take whatever he has from him; for which reason they and their Visits are not less
F shun'd

shin'd in Private Houses, than those of Gypsies in a Country Market.

I had a trial of this in a Visit I was plagu'd with by one of 'em, only some twelve or thirteen Years old: His only Salute and Complement was to lay his Hands on whatever seem'd worth his Temptation: Neither can I better compare his coming in and his going out, than to that of a Monkey, who would skip you at once on some Basket of Fruit he had spy'd in a Room, and, having laid hold on what he could catch, would run out as nimbly as he came; however, I came off with the loss of a pair of Pistols and some Boxes of Sweet-Meats: But this serv'd to teach me to beware of the no less dexterous Hands of his Brothers, whom I always took care to receive no where but in the Yard, or at the Gate of the Palace where I was lodg'd.

As these Children grow in Years the King makes 'em *Alcaydes*, or Governors of several Parts of his Dominions: And, after the death of the Father, he who is the most in Favour, and has the strongest Party, overcomes and kills the rest, to secure the Empire to himself, then puts his Favorites or his own Children into their Places. That Son who is with the King at his death, is generally in a Capacity of enslaving the rest, because he is Master of the Arms, and sometimes of the Treasure when he can discover it. The present Empe-
rour highly approves of this Maxim, as the means whereby their Children become Warriors, in hopes of obtaining the Empire over their Brothers; but this daily occasions War betwixt 'em, and divides their Dominions with as much Ease as the Conquerors re-united 'em with Difficulty.

These Children, at nine or ten Years of Age, will mount the highest mettled Horses, ride them full speed without Saddles, Boots, or Spurs, and sit 'em all the while with the greatest security. 'Tis the Custom among the *Moors* to ride their Horses very young thus without a Saddle, as well for the sake of the Horses as of the Riders; for there the Horses are back'd and wrought after the first Grass.

I endeavour'd in vain to inform my self exactly of the Emperour of *Morocco's* Revenues; I found it was altogether as impossible to reckon 'em up, as to fix the Caprice of his Humour in raising the Taxes, and his insatiable greediness of Gold and Silver: The Tenth of all his Subjects Goods is the most common Assessment, as well as the Yearly Tax upon all the *Jews* of six Crowns for every Male, from fifteen Years old and upwards;

wards; but he lays such frequent Impositions upon them and the rest of his Subjects, or, to use their Expression, such extraordinary *Garrams*, assessing sometimes one Town and sometimes another, without any Pretence or Reason but his mere Will, that it is very difficult to know or fix the whole Product; which, however, is very considerable; tho' he has not any Crown-Lands.

'Tis certain he causes all the Gold and Silver he receives by it, to be melted down and buried, (for the Taxes are seldom paid but in *Quintals* or hundred weights of Gold and Silver) that he kills all those whom he employs about the laying up of those Treasures, that by these means he may become as much Master of his own Secret as of his Wealth; for which reason he often causes it to be melted himself, and hides it without making any one privy to it; and

this made me call this Treasure *invisible and unprofitable*, when I spoke of it in the Article of the Town of *Morocco*.

It is computed he may have thus by him to the value of Fifty Millions of *Livres*; which were a fine Treasure, and a rich Mine for an Invader to search, if he cou'd discover and approach it.

He get's a great deal out of his *Alcaydes*, to whom he allows the Revenues of their Governments; but in return, he obliges 'em to make him Yearly Presents at the Great *Easter*, which is that when they sacrifice the Lamb; and these often amount to more than their Revenue : Whence it happens that they are as Absolute there as the King himself, and exercise their Authority with perfect Tyranny.

It may be said, That these *Alcaydes* govern all the Kingdom under the Emperor's Authority; for
there

there is no Parliament, no Court of Justice, no particular Council, nor Minister : He himself is alone the Author, Expounder, and Sovereign Judge of his Laws, which, except those of his Prophet, have no other Foundation or Limits than his Will. Nor have they any weight or effect but through the extreme Cruelty which he himself is impower'd to. exercise right or wrong, against those who may be more properly call'd the Victims of his Fury or Cruelty, than of his Justice; which does not deserve that Name, but in respect of Robbers and Murtherers, whom he has undertaken to punish, executing them himself: And indeed he has proceeded against them with such Care and Success, that he has clear'd the High-ways, which were all pester'd with 'em before: this ought to be accounted as one of the most remarkable and most advantageous things he has done du-

ring his Reign ; the Care which he has taken being so great, and his Orders so exactly observ'd, in causing those who live near the Places where the Crime is committed to be punish'd with Death or a Fine, that at this time a Man may travel through all his Territories with as much Boldness and Security, as formerly he did with Fear and Danger.

His Authority which appears, and is indeed so Despotic, has nevertheless one Superior to it, to which it is subordinate, which is the *Musfty's* and his Officers, whom the King has not the Power of Deposing, tho' he has that of making 'em: He as well as others submits to the Decrees of this Jurisdiction, and neither can disclaim it, nor withdraw himself from it, if the least of his Subjects has a mind to cite him before it ; but, at the same time, it must be acknowledg'd, that a fatal Revenge, which surely

would follow, sufficiently restrains 'em from it; therefore generally that Jurisdiction does not affect him unless when he consults it, or it thinks fit to make him some Remonstrances necessary to his Service, and the Good of his Empire.

This *Musfy* is the proper and supreme Judge of Adulterers, whom commonly he sentences to death; he is so Absolute in what concerns all particular Differences that come before him, that his Sentence admits of no Appeal nor Delay: A Bastonado is always the *Primum Mobile* that hurries on the execution of his Decree, and woe to him that summons a richer Man than himself to appear at his Tribunal, or who is cited thither by such a one; for, the *Cadies*, who are in the nature of Sub-Delegates to the *Musfy* in all the Towns and Villages, always sell their Suffrages to them who give most; and false

Witnesses, who are never punish'd there, are so numerous and so cheap in that Country, that no Man dares trust there to his own Innocency, nor to the Justice of his Cause.

The *Alcaydes* substitute one *Cady* in every Town or Village within their Government, but all under the Authority of the *Grand Musty*; and place there besides two other Officers, who are fix'd as the former, but such as they may depose at Pleasure; in which, these differ from the *Cadies*, over whom the *Alcaydes* have not the same Authority.

The first of these Officers is the *Calif*, or Deputy-Governour, who takes care of all that relates to the Particulars and Authority of the Government, and takes cognizance of all the Faults and Complaints of the *Moors* and of the *Jews*, determining their Differences; which ever redounds to the profit of the
Alcayde,

Alcayde, 'because the guilty or wrangling Parties are always either punish'd or redress'd by the expence of their own Money. The *Calif* is accountable for this Fine to his Governour, but neither of 'em have power to condemn any one to death, at least without an Order from the King. This Officer likewise assesses the People within the extent of his Province, fixing the ordinary and extraordinary Taxes or *Garams*, which are never levied or got in, but by some *Black*, whom the King sends on the places for that purpose.

The other Officer is the *Amokadem*, a sort of Judge, whose business 'tis to set a Tax and Price upon Victuals and Fuel, (which are all sold by weight) and to see that due Order be kept in these Matters. The Duties and Fees which he claims and receives for every one of these Wares, wou'd
make

make this Post very gainful, if he alone were to receive the benefit of it; but if the yearly Presents he is oblig'd to make to his *Alcayde*, and sometimes to the King Himself, do not sweep away all his profit, at least they diminish the the greatest part of it.

Thus much may be observ'd of the Government of this Great Kingdom, whose strength by Sea and Land, and Commerce, now remains to be examin'd, that we may perfectly know the State of it.

I have already made it appear, that its strength at Sea is inconsiderable; what may be said of its Land-Forces, is, that they might be Formidable, if this Prince knew how to discipline his Subjects, and had a sufficient quantity of good Arms for them; but you may judge of them by their real wants in these two Points, as well as by the King's not keeping any Forces in constant Pay.

When-

Whenever some Expedition is intended, he commands his *Alcaydes* to raise him the number of Men he designs shall serve in it; upon which it is agreed amongst them, what each ought to furnish proportionably to the extent of his Government, where the Division is made according to the Rolls of those that pay Taxes: Then they impress and force such marry'd Men to March, as do not voluntarily Lift themselves into the Service, or at least they are oblig'd to send others in their room: Two Brothers may be taken out of three, but they must be Marry'd, for the younger and unsettl'd can't be compell'd to go.

These Men so rais'd, be they Officers, Foot, or Horse-men, are oblig'd to Mount, Arm, Equip, and Maintain themselves at their own cost during all the Campaign; and, as for the most part, they have neither Fire Arms nor Powder, they

they march only with Swords, Lances, or Staves.

However, in every Town or Village, a certain number proportionable to the largeness of the Place, is continually to be in Arms, and ready to March at the first Command: Those only who are design'd for Horse-men, have Horses given 'em, which they must keep; and all of this number, be they either Foot-Soldiers or Horse-men, are free from all Taxes: Thus they may be said to be kept, not at the King's Charge, but at that of the Place to which they belong.

When they are ready to give Battle, they range their Armies after this manner: They divide their Horse into two Bodies, and place one on each Wing; The Foot is in the middle, so that the whole is in the form of a Crescent: They put but two Ranks of Soldiers when they fight on a Plain; but when they fight between the Moun-

Mountains, where they can't spread themselves, they put more.

Before the Ingagement begins they make a great Shout, which is follow'd with some short Prayers, to beg of God to give 'em the Victory. Such of the Horse as always keep near the King's Person, are all *Blacks*, and wear Fusils and Scimeters, with Pistols at their Girdles: Those that are more distant, have partly Lances and partly Musquets; as for the Foot, one part is Arm'd with Fusils, and t'other with Cross-bows, Slings, Clubs, Half-Pikes, long Darts, and Cutlasses.

When they are at War among themselves, they go but unwillingly into the Field; but when with Christians, then every one is eager and proud to go, that they may gain Indulgencies for the expiation of their Sins; and then their Armies are very numerous.

All

All the *Arabs* and *Barbarians*, by whose Dwellings the Army passes, are oblig'd to provide *gratis* wherever it encamps, Wheat, Meal, Butter, Oil, Honey, and Cattle, for its subsistence, and this upon pain of being plunder'd of all that they have, and cut in pieces themselves. 'Tis said, that upon any pressing occasion that concerns Religion, the King might raise an Army of an Hundred Thousand Men, half of which shou'd consist of Horse, but not above five and twenty Thousand of 'em, at most, wou'd be well Arm'd: 'Tis thought the King has for that purpose ten Thousand Musquets in his Armory, which he keeps, as likewise his Treasure, for that Son, whom he designs for his Successor, that he may leave him in a capacity of maintaining his Crown against any of his Brothers or others, that shou'd dispute it with him; for it is certain, as I have observ'd before, that

that he who is Master of the Arms and Money, soon becomes so of all the Kingdom, which is neither Hereditary nor Elective, but always his among the *Xerifs* who is then most in Favour.

There are in the *Armory*, besides these Musquets, a Hundred and Fifty Pieces of Brass Cannon, one part of which came out of the Ship *The Captain of Spain*, which was lost ten Years since before *Ceuta*, and the other from the Town of *Larache*, which was retaken from the *Spaniards*.

Tho' this Prince has no regular Forces, he has nevertheless a standing Guard of three or four Hundred *Blacks*, Arm'd with very heavy Musquets: They are always very young, and he chuses 'em such, because he will not trust the Guard of his Person to those of a riper Age, for fear of some Attempt against him: They are for the most part Children of the *Seraglio*,

raglio, and he only provides Food and Cloaths for 'em, but they are better and more neatly Apparell'd than the greatest Lords in that Kingdom.

Besides this Guard, the King has seven or eight *Alcaydes*, who never approach him otherwise than barefooted, and without Turbants, but they are allow'd to wear a red Woollen Cap on their Heads; and in these consists all his Court.

There are three sorts of *Alcaydes*, the chief are the Governours of Provinces, where they are effectually like so many Vice-Roys; the other are either particular Governours of great Towns, or General Officers of his Armies: They are all of 'em oblig'd to reside where their Employments require their attendance, and the King keeps near him only such of 'em as are more particularly useful to him, and gives their Children leave to act for them. There

is no considerable Officer, either for his House or for the general or particular administration of his State, besides the *Grand Musti* for Affairs of Religion and Justice, the chief Eunuch for his Wives and *Seraglio*, and one chief Treasurer for his Revenues, and the latter's Office too is passive and burthenfom at best, for he never makes any distribution of the Money he receives, and is immediately oblig'd to return it to the King, who lays it up among his unprofitable and subterraneous Hoard, as I have already observ'd: And as for what concerns the ordinary Expence of his House and his Wives, or the occasion of some extraordinary Charges in time of War, this *Alcayde* must raise the Fund out of the Revenues of his Government; this Prince never giving any Salary, Pension, nor Gratuity in Money, to any one whatsoever.

He

He who at present executes the Office of High Treasurer, is the *Alcayde Abdalla Mussy*, Governour of all the Kingdom of *Fess*; the administration of which Government he commits to one of his Sons, while he himself continually keeps at *Mickeneffs*. He is near six and Fifty Years Old, little and Lean; his Eyes are even with his Forehead; he is of a good Aspect enough, and is counted an Honest Man, and one who keeps his word, which is very rare among the *Moors*: He is but meanly descended, for his Father was a Mule-driver: He is well enough beloved, because he is an Honest Man, and one who does good; but for this very reason he is no great Favourite.

There is besides another Officer, who is in the nature of Superintendent of the Buildings, whose Name is *Aly ben Jehon*: He has the inspection and takes care of all those that

that are built by the King at *Mickeness*, and is so wholly employ'd in it, that sometimes he is whole Weeks without seeing his Master; and he had need be very Rich, to defray the Costs of all the Materials, both for the inside and outside of those Buildings, which he is oblig'd to provide. 'Tis true indeed that his Government, which contains the whole Country that lies between *Mickeness* and *Tremecen*, is of a great extent, and a very fruitful Soil; however, I am persuaded, considering the unlimited Expences to which this Office obliges him, that notwithstanding all the good management imaginable, his bare subsistence is all the advantage he makes of it at the Years end. He is about eight and Forty Years Old, of a large and comely Presence, tho' a *Mulatto*: He has a quick Eye, a ready Wit, and is of a pretty kind Disposition: The
Slaves

Slaves that attend him daily, give him the Character of a good humour'd Man, and praise him very much; but as he is altogether taken up by his Business, he does not at all concern himself with Affairs of State.

He that seems to have the greatest share in that, and on whom alone the King seems to rely in those Matters, is the *Alcayde, Mahomet Addo Ben Ottar*, who is to this Prince as his Chief Minister, and has there the same Access and the same Trust as a Favorite; and indeed, of all them that approach him, he best knows how to flatter his Passions and humour him in whatever may please him. Twelve Years since he was Embassador in *England*, and what-ever his Treatment may have been there, he might be thought a great Enemy to that Nation, if his mischievous Inclination did not make him known for such to all others.

As he has no Government, having quitted that of *Sally* to his Brother, thus to exempt himself from the Obligation of making Presents to his Emperour, so he is the less Wealthy; but has the greatest Interest of all the *Alcaydes*; he is about five and fifty Years of Age; he has a quick Eye and an ingenious Look; his Ways and Discourse discover a great deal of Cunning; he is deceitful and wicked to the highest degree; and pretends to be a Friend to the *French*, frequently saying that his Mother was born at *Marseilles*, when at the same time he loves nothing but Money, and is pleas'd with nothing but Mischief; he is fear'd but not at all belov'd by the *Moors*, who universally hate his Ministry, and in private give him all the Curses imaginable; he is likewise very great with *Muley Zeydan* the King's Son, and the Partner of all his Pleasures.

The

The *Alcayde Aly Ben Abdalla* and he are Rivals, and jealous of each other's Interest with the King, which causes the management of Affairs to be difficult there: The *Alcayde Aly* being always absent, keeps up his Interest only by his rich Presents, but *Mahomet Ad-do's* seems to be better establish'd by his continual residence at Court, and his Artifices and Method in managing the King's Temper, to reduce him to a necessity of never parting with him.

This *Alcayde Aly Ben Abdalla*, of all those who are at distance from Court, lives with most Grandeur and Authority; he is Vice-roy of the *Algarbs*, and Governor of the Province of *Riffe*, and of all the Maritime Places from *Zaffarine* to *Sally*, that has its particular Governors; for which reason the King wholly depends on him for what relates to Sea-Affairs; and, as he is very vain, he calls himself among
Strangers

Strangers Admiral of the Coasts of *Africa*. Formerly he resided altogether at *Tetuan*, but at present his Residence is commonly at *Tangier*; he is about fifty Years of Age, and of mean Birth; being a Fisherman's Son, yet is one of the richest in all this Empire, and the King receives the greatest Presents every Year from him, the least exceeding the value of 400000 *Livres*. That which adds to the Profits of his Government, is Traffick and the Neighbourhood of the Sea, which renders it one of the best, and give him a great Reputation with his Master: He is very illiterate, and can't so much as read, yet has a great deal of Sense, and great Experience in Affairs, which makes up for all; he is fierce, haughty, full of himself, and much puff'd up with his Fortune and Advancement; he is Violent, humorous and subject to Passion, in which he spares not his best Friends;

nevertheless, when he is come to himself, he is Gentle, Humane, Tractable, and of a Deportment altogether Noble and Honourable; he does not hate the Christians, and wou'd seem as much a Friend to the *French* as an Enemy to the *Spaniards*; but it may be imagin'd that Policy and Interest have a greater share in his Publick Sentiments than Truth: For it is certain, that the King continually presses him most earnestly to get *Centa* out of the Hands of the *Spaniards*, the performance of which he imposes on him at the Price of his Head; and the more Commerce there is in the Towns of his Government, the more considerable are his Revenues and the Presents he is oblig'd to make: This consequently makes him heartily wish that his Master were at Peace with those Christian Princes, whom he judges most Powerful at Sea, and from time to time he attempts effecting

fecting it with the King ; but his Interest with that Prince, which he always takes so great a Care to magnifie, must needs be too weak to prevail in spite of the continual opposition of his Competitor ; or perhaps he presumes a little too far on his Artifices for the Engagement and Success of his Designs ; since the King my Master has lately been inform'd by the Report I made him of it, that this *Alcayde* discover'd no less Surprise and Displeasure for having miscarried in such an Affair, than Resolution and Desire to renew his Attempts to succeed better in it.

His great Favourite, whose Advice he takes, and on whom he relies for the execution of all his Affairs, is *Mahomet Hadgy Lucas*, made by him his Lieutenant-General of the Marine. This Man, whose abode is altogether at *Tetuan*, accompany'd *Mahomet Addo* in his Embassy to *England*, which has a

little more civiliz'd him, or at least makes him less barbarous than the rest; he has a great deal of Sense, and is well skill'd in the management of Business, speaks good *Spanish*, is quick, cunning, laborious, violent, a dissembler, a cheat, and always inclin'd to do mischief, which makes him abhorr'd, not only by the *Christians* and the *Jews*, but by all the *Moors* in general: And, in short, to draw his Picture more exactly and in fewer Strokes, there is no more to be said than this Truth, That his Temper, his Manners, his Words, and his Actions, do not at all belye the common observations on the *Judas*-colour of his Beard and Hair: He is not above fifty Years old, but so full of Diseases, the cause of which he attributes to Poyson, which he pretends was given him in some Melons by the Governor of *Centa*, above a Year since, that 'tis to be hop'd he will not long hold

hold out against the effect of those deadly Imprecations which are universally bestow'd on him.

Since this Discourse hath insensibly engag'd me to give the Character and personal Qualities of such Persons as make any distinct Figure in this State, I think I ought not to forget a Man whom the Honour of having been Embassador to *France* has made known there, and of whose Quality it is convenient to be inform'd, that hereafter this may serve as a Rule to those of his own Character.

'Tis *Mahomet Themin*, who came thither in the Quality of Embassador in 1681, and makes no other Figure in his own Country than that of an *Amokadem* at *Tetuan*, that is to say a sort of puny Judge; one of his Brothers is a Broker there, and the other a Rope-seller; besides, *Themin* obtain'd this Office there but after his return, that he might have the means, after a

sort, to maintain an Honour to which, in Truth, he was never design'd; for he shou'd have been only Secretary to *Hadgy Manino* Governor of *Sally*, the true Embassador; but his Name was inserted without the King's knowledge in the Credential Letter, which the *Alcayde Omar Addo* his Protector and Patron gave 'em; for which reason he took Care at his return neither to boast of the Honours nor the Presents he had receiv'd in *France*; the last of which he sold at *Marseilles*, that none might know of 'em in his Country, and he might keep the Profits of 'em to himself. No more durst *Hadgy Manino* complain, for fear of incurring the Displeasure of the *Alcayde Omar*, who at that time rul'd every Thing, and of whom the King of *Morocco* has rid himself these five Years since for this reason.

But

But to pass by these particular Subjects of the Emperor of *Morocco*, and speak of all those that compose his State, 'tis to be observ'd that there are two sorts of 'em; for some are *Blacks*, and the rest *White-men*.

The first, tho' they are his Slaves, are those he trusts most, and the usual Executors of his Orders, which they fulfil in such an Imperious and Absolute a manner, that the most Powerful of the *Alcaydes* themselves tremble at the sight of the least of 'em.

When he goes to Battel, he has in his Army always Seven or eight thousand of 'em, as well of Foot as of Horse: These are his best Soldiers, and fight always near his Person with Fire-Arms, and he gives the Government of Places, or the Chief Posts in his Army, to those whom he likes best among 'em.

The Present State of

The King of *Morocco* from time to time gets a Number of these *Blacks*, whom he either buys or procures by force or cunning out of their Country, and having caus'd 'em to marry, sends 'em, with some Cattle of which he gives them the Care and Profit, into several uninhabited Places, where he uses 'em like a Nursery to serve him upon occasion.

The *White-men*, tho' they are free-born and very numerous, being originally Natives of the Country, yet are not the more regarded or happy for it; and as a Token of the little Affection and Esteem the King has for them, he commits the Guard of his Person to the *Blacks*, to whom he gives so great an Authority over the *White-men*, that they exact upon 'em and abuse 'em without controul, as they please, and when they think fit; which has driven the latter to such a Despair that they are ready to attempt any thing

thing if they had an opportunity and power answerable to their Intentions.

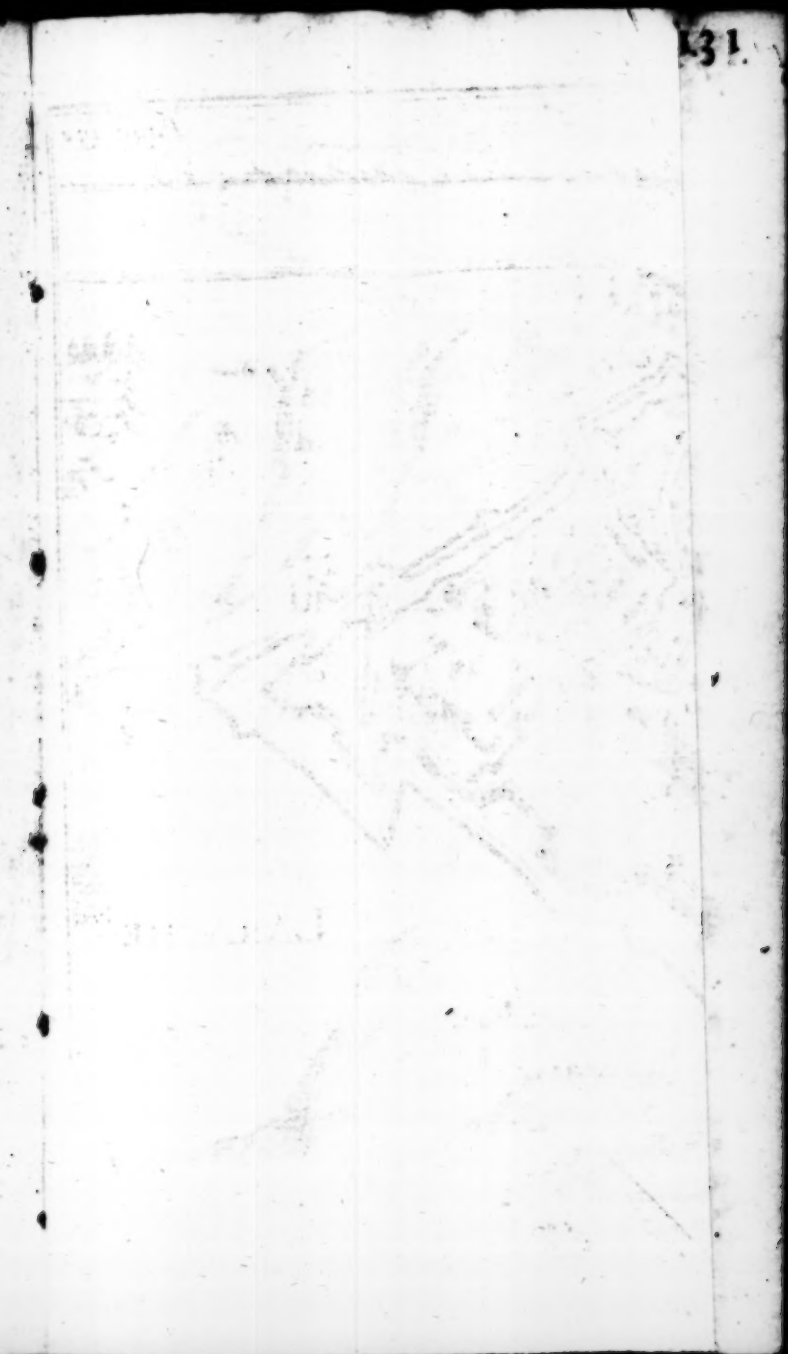
Indeed most of them are so naturally inclin'd to revolt, that the knowledge which this Prince has of it, is none of the least Motive that induces him always to keep 'em in Fear and Subjection; and his only Interest and Care, for the preserving his Government in Peace and Splendor, is to prevent and hinder their Motions within; the situation of his Kingdoms being such, that he has hardly any thing, or at least very little, to fear of any Attempt from abroad.

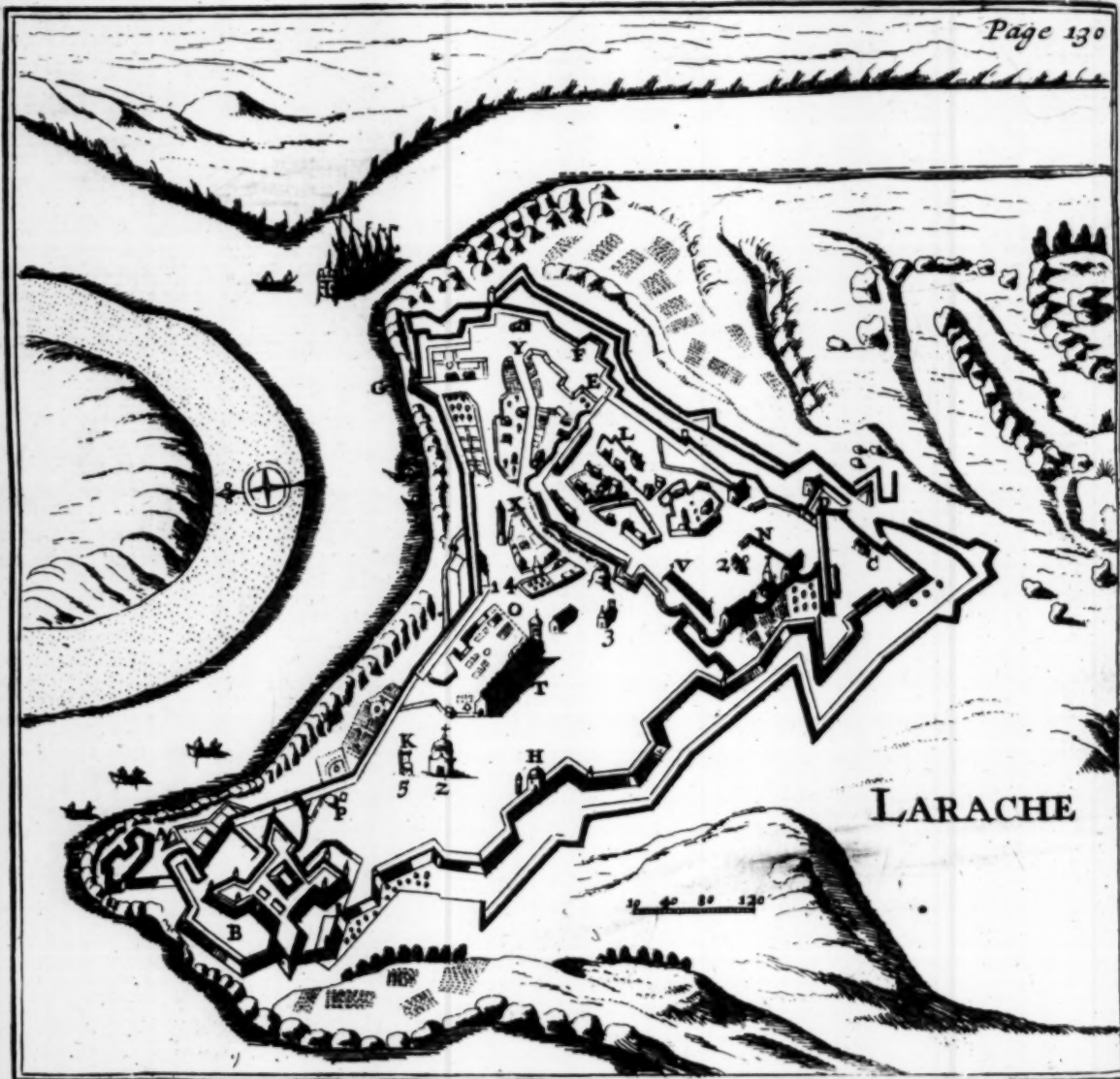
This will plainly appear to be true, if we consider that his Territories wou'd be inaccessible on the side next the Sea, unless in the Places, which, as I have already observ'd, are in the Possession of the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*; but if the *Spaniards* don't take more Care of *Centa* than they did lately

of *Larache*, the strong Situation and Fortifications of which, here delineated, sufficiently evince that the loss of it ought much less to be attributed to the want of Courage and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers that Garrison'd it, than to the want of Provisions and Ammunition, 'tis much to be fear'd, they will suffer it to be taken from 'em in the same manner; which will cause the greater surprise, since the *Moors* have neither the Instruments, nor Industry, nor Engineers, nor Experience necessary for such Expeditions: We cannot say as much of the Town of *Magazan*, where the King of *Portugal* continually takes Care to keep a strong and good Garrison.

4

A





4 Draught of the Town and Forts of Larache, 1688.

- A. St. James's Fort.
- B. St. Anthony's Castle.
- C. The Castle of our Lady of Europe.
- D. The Jews Tower.
- E. St. John's cover'd Way.
- F. Nostro Senor's cover'd Way.
- G. The Bulwork of Diego de Vera.
- H. The Camp-Gate.
- T. The Mole-Gate.
- I. The Marine-Gate.
- K. St. Anthony's False Gate.
- L. St. Francis's False Gates.
- M. St. Francis's Covent.
- N. The Town-Gate.
- O. Nostro Senor della Cabeza.
- P. St. Anthony.
- Q. The Hospital.
- S. The old Huts.
- T. The new Huts.

U. The

The Present State of

- U. The old Magazines *de vera* for Corn.
- X. The new Magazines *de vera* for Corn.
- Z. The Magazines for Powder.

- 1. The Governor's House and Garden.
- 2. The Commissary's Office.
- 3. The Serjeant-Major's Lodgings.
- 4. The new Fountain.
- 5. St. *Michael's* Well.
- 6. The great Fountain.

The River *Lucorio* or *Licus*.

The

The King of *Morocco's* only Neighbours on the Land-side, are the *Negro's* on one hand, and the *Algerines* on the other; from the first of which he has nothing to fear, as well because of the great River and the Mountains that separate them, which wou'd render their Attempts if not ineffectual, at least very difficult, as for the mutual Advantages which he and they receive from their Union, the *Moors* having a considerable Commerce in *Guinea*, from whence, for Salt, Iron-Ware, little Looking-Glasses, and other pedling Toys that come from *Venice*, they bring back good quantities of Gold-Dust, Elephants-Teeth, and a great number of *Blacks*, whose Affection the King gains besides by his kind Treatment, and the value he sets upon 'em in his own Country, as I have already observed; so that he looks upon 'em as his own real Subjects.

He

He is not altogether so Easie on the side of the *Algerines*, the fear of whose Valour, and the facility of entring his Country, keeps him daily upon his Guard ; but he has the Policy and good Fortune often to keep 'em off by the pretext of Religion , making his *Talbes* and *Marabots* insinuate to 'em, that both States shou'd give God and their Prophet an Account one Day of the Blood which wou'd be spilt by Wars between 'em, contrary to their Laws. In the mean time nothing but his own Weakness, and some fatal Experiments he has made of their Valour, as also the Dread he has of the *Grand Signior*, from whom he might apprehend some revengeful Invasion on that side, causes him to keep in this seeming Friendship with them : For 'tis certain he hates 'em at least as much as he hates the *Christians*, to whom also he always compares 'em, by reason of the difference
there

there is in their Faith ; upon which likewise he Treats all the *Turks* as *Hereticks*, and if he had the least prospect of getting their Territories, either by Treachery or by Force, he wou'd not lose the opportunity of doing it.

The Commerce in his Kingdoms is, as it is elsewhere, generally Advantageous to the Dealers, as well abroad as at home ; and this Prince, more mindful of his Profit than of his People, so well knows how beneficial Trading is to him in particular, by the Duties which are levied for the Importation and Exportation of Goods, that whatever his Antipathy and the prepossession of his Religion be against the *Christians*, and whatsoever War he has with 'em, it does not hinder him from tolerating their Trafick, and putting all means in practise that may conduce to his Gain : Insomuch that there are in his Sea-Port-Towns People of most Na-

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Nations at all times, and his *At-caydes* know so well by the large Summs they borrow, and never wholly pay, how to cause those Traders to stay there, whom hope of Gain has invited thither, and whom the first Endearments and a shew of kind Usage induce to settle in those Parts, that what repentance soever the Wrongs, Displeasures, and frequent Avarices they are forc'd to satisfy there, may bring upon 'em, it is seldom possible for them to get clear, unless they lose their Debts and leave their Effects, or forego the natural Love of their Country and of their Liberty for the sake of their Estate.

I have been told, that those who live at *Sally* are treated more kindly; of which I very much doubt; but what I have seen practis'd during my stay in regard of those of *Tetuan* and *Tangier*, both on the Captains and Owners of Ships who
ar-

arrive there, has so strangely surpris'd me, that all the Inference I can draw thence, is, that both the one and the other must needs have been misinform'd, or they make very great Profits, since they can resolve to expose themselves there to such an Usage.

The Tenth of all the Merchandizes that are imported and exported, is what the King claims for his Customs, which brings him in a very great Revenue. That which is collected at *Sally* does not belong to the *Alcaydes*, as doth what is levied in the other Governments, which is part of their Subsistence, and for the re-imbursment of their Charges and the Presents they are oblig'd to make to the Prince: And this, perhaps, is the reason which causes the Merchants to be better used at *Sally*, as I have observ'd, because the Governors there do not make it so much their business to deal with them so strictly;
thus

thus forbearing a severe usage, of which they can reap no benefit, since they are oblig'd to give a particular Account to the King of this Product, and pay it *in specie* at the Year's end, deducting what they may have disburs'd according to order.

The Advantage which the *French* find by this Commerce is, That there they put off such Goods as are of the growth of their Country, and also their Manufactures turn to a good Account; besides the Merchants carry no Money thither, and they ever bring back Merchandizes of a greater Value than what they carry'd over.

The Traffick of *Provence* consists in Tartar and Paper, the Consumption of which is great in *Barbary*, as well as of Red Woollen Caps, fine and coarse *Languedoc* Woollen Cloth; *Serges de Nismes*, Fustians and Dimities of *Montpelier*, and other Places; Combs, Silks, Linnen of *Lyons*; Gold-Threads,

Threads, Brocades, Damask, Damask-works, Velvet, Cottons, Wadds, and other Commodities from the *Levant*, of little Value, but of good Sale in these Countries, and of a better return.

The Traffick which those of *Roan*, *Saint Malo's*, and other Cities of the Western Ocean, have in this Empire, is almost wholly in Linnen-Cloth, of which, 'tis reckon'd, that what is carry'd over and sold Yearly in that part of *Africa*, amounts to above Two Hundred Thousand Livres: The Barter that is made there of all these Merchandizes, is in Wax, Hides, Wooll, *Ostrich's* Feathers, Copper, Dates, Almonds, *Archifoo* (a Stone that is us'd to make Earthen Ware) and Ducats of Gold, which are beneficial to those of *Provence*, in their Trade to the *Levant*. The Christians and the Jews, as I have already observ'd, have all the Trade of the Country, and chiefly that Abroad,
which

which the *Moors* do not in the least care to manage.

Sally and *Tetuan* are the most Trading Ports; Goods being most easily Ship'd off there; *Saffy* and *Santa Cruz* drive also a Trade for what comes from *Morocco*, *Tafilet* and *Suz*, but it is not so considerable.

The City of *Fez* is, as it were, the general Store-House of all *Barbary*, the best Traders, and the greatest number of Jews, who are there above Five Thousand; are settled at that place: These Dealers buy all that comes from *Europe* and the *Levant*, and retail it in the Provinces, from whence likewise they take what they afford to Trade with in the Sea-Port Towns. The Red *Morocco* Leather, known here by the Name of *Spanish Leather*, is drest in that City, and is the finest in all *Barbary*.

The Trade of *England* is in Broad Cloath and in Cowries or *Negro's Teeth*, which are a kind of small white

white Shells that go currant in *Guinea* instead of Money.

Holland sends thither Woollen and Linnen Cloth, all sorts of Spices, Iron and Brass Wire, Steel, Benjamin, Storax, *Cinaber*, little Looking-glasses, Muslins for the *Turbants*, and Arms from time to time, with other Ammunition for War.

Italy furnishes 'em with Alum, Gun-Powder, and great store of Earthen Toys made at *Venice*.

There comes from the *Levant*, Silks, Cotton, Orpiment, or *Auripigmentum*, Quick-silver, Reagal and Opium.

The returns which are sent to those Parts for all these kinds of Merchandizes and Drugs, is nothing more than what I have set down in the Article of *France*, in proportion to the quantities that are vended there.

Cadiz is the Interpost to all the Traffick of *England* and *Holland*;
for

for, being near to Both, it facilitates of course a commodious and sure Transportation, by the means of *Portugueze* Ships that go thither to take up the Cargo's.

The King of *Morocco* is so persuaded of the utility of his Commerce, and so jealous of it, that surely one of the best ways of bringing down his Pride, and of forcing him to reasonable Terms, were to hinder that of other Nations, or to disturb it in such a manner as to give 'em a dislike of it: And it is my opinion besides, that the Trade in the *Mediterranean* need not absolutely be continu'd in that Empire, since the same things might be return'd, and put off, by the way of *Algier*, which are at *Tetuan* and *Sally*; all that can be objected, is, that those Goods wou'd not turn to so good an Account.

Foreign Money is not currant in this Country, except the *Spanish*
Pieces

Pieces of Eight, the Value and Price of which are rated according to their Weight, which is always between Sixty and Seventy *Sols* or Pence. The *Pistoles* of *Spain* and *Italy*, and the *Louis d'Or's* of *France*, pass there for no more than Ten *Livres*, or Ten *Livres* and Ten *Sols*; and besides, they are not taken but in a Lump as Bullion, and by Weight, to be melted down: the Jews only take commonly the French Silver Crowns there for Sixty five *Sols*; a great many of these Crowns were carried out of *France* to that Country, before the alteration that was made about those Pieces, there being much to be got by them.

The Coin that goes Currant in this Empire is only of three sorts, That of Gold, call'd a Ducat, That of Silver a *Blanquille*, and that of Copper, a *Felouze*; the Figure of the Prince is not upon
'em,

'em, their Law forbidding it, so that nothing is Stamp'd upon them but some *Arabick* Characters.

The Ducat is worth from Six Livres to Seven Livres Ten Sols of our Money, and its Price, which is never fix'd, rises and falls, according to the several Occurrences, that is to say, according to the affluence or want of Commerce, or as the Ships come in more or less frequently.

The *Blanquille* is the most common Money, and of the most fix'd and standing Price: 'tis worth two *Sols*, and Six *Deniers*, and it is in this kind that generally all Payments are made.

• The *Feloux* is as one of the French *Deniers*, but worth a little more; Four and Twenty of 'em make a *Blanquille*.

Their way of reckoning is by Ounces or by *Meticalles* (which is the same thing in *Arabic* with a *Ducat* in *French*) the Ounce consists

sists of Four *Blanquilles*, or Ten Pence of our Money.

The *Meticalle* or *Ducat* for the generality is nothing real, but such a manner of counting as by *Francs* or *Liures* in France; its value is fix'd at Forty *Blanquilles*, or a Hundred Pence *French*; so that when 'tis barely said, that a thing worth so many *Meticalles*, or so many *Ducats*; nay, even so many *Meticalles* or *Ducats* of Silver, 'tis always understood for so many Hundred *Sols*. It is not the same thing in *Meticalles* or *Ducats* of Gold, for their Species is Real, but their Value uncertain, as I have already observ'd.

H AUDI-

AUDIENCES

Given to

Monsieur de St. Olon,

AT

MICKENESS

BY

Muley Ismael,
 Emperour of *Merocco*,
 In the Year 1693.

The First Audience.

I Was admitted to my first Audience the 11th. of June, 1693. at 9 in the Morning, having six days before seen the King of *Merocco*

rocco in the open Field, at the Head of 10 or 12000 Horse. I was nine days at *Mickness*, before I had this Audience, and during that time was not suffer'd to make or receive any Visits; nor even to stir out of my Palace: The Consul and all my Retinue were also denied the same Liberty, and all this time I had notice sent me early every Morning to be ready to be Conducted to the King, but was put off every Evening to the next day.

The Custom of the Country, which, they told me, was, not to let the Embassadors see any one till they have had their first Audience, was the pretence they us'd to justify that kind of Restraint.

The Alcayde *Hamet Addo Riffy*, Governour of *Larache* and *Alcassar*, was sent me to be my Introducer, attended with some considerable *Moors*, and some Blacks of the King's Guard, who secur'd us a-

gainst the Throng of the People, but not against the Hootings, Curses, and other abusive Language with which they Revile all Christians : The Character of Embassador not being able to free a Man from them.

This Alcayde had a Brother call'd *Omar Addo*, who was once the King of *Morocco's* Chief Minister and Favourite, but his Merit, Authority, and Credit, gave that Prince so much Jealousie, that he caus'd that Alcayde to be kill'd five or six Years since.

We all went a foot to the Audience, tho' the King's Palace was at a considerable distance from the place where I liv'd, and the Weather was very hot ; but an *Umbrella* was carry'd over me, which in some manner defended me from the Heat of the Sun's Rays that is excessive in those Parts.

Twelve *French* Slaves came after my whole Retinue, and carry'd the

Presents I was to make to the King of *Morocco* in my own Name, consisting of very fine Arms, several Watches of great Value, divers Pieces of red and blue Cloth, very rich Gold and Silver *Brocades*, and two Carpets of *La Savonnerie*, extraordinary large, and singularly beautiful.

In this manner we came to the *Alcassave*, the King's Palace, and went in at a large and stately Gate, which, from two Pillars that adorn it, is, as I have said, call'd the Marble-Gate. We went thro' a long Passage, where many Blacks of the King's Guard stood on the Right and Left, and made a Lane for us. On both sides of that Passage are only some White Walls of a considerable height, built like all the rest of this Palace, wholly with Lime, Plaister, and Cement with Water, which beaten together by strength of hand, make a kind of a very white Matter, as

hard as Marble. At last we came to an open *Pavillion* not yet finish'd, that form'd four large *Portico's*, the Front of every Face looking towards a Walk, like that thro' which we came, and leading to different Apartments of this *Alcassave*.

They made me tarry at the Entrance of that Pavillion, till, as they said, they had acquainted the King with my being there. It was a full quarter of an hour before we saw him coming thro' one of these Walks, which was also lin'd on each side with about Two Hundred little Blacks, arm'd with very large Musquets, who bow'd to the very Ground as he pass'd by 'em.

He had a very thin Attendance and rid a White Horse, very different as to his fineness and the richness of his Harness, from that he rid on when I saw him at the Review. He had a Lance or long Pike

Pike in his hand, and was as plainly dress'd as the meanest of his Subjects. He was muff'd up to the Eyes in a Coffee-colour'd Handkerchief, that seem'd pretty foul, and was no very pleasant sight. He alighted as soon as he came to the *Portico*, and having given his Launce to one of his Blacks, came and sate down, without any Matt, Carpet, or Foot-Cloth, on the edge of a large Wooden Post that prop'd it up. His Arms and Legs were bare, and a Black held a large Fan behind him, as much to cool him, as to keep off the Flies that swarm in that Country, and are very troublesome. Some Alcaydes sate on the Ground on his Left, without Shoes or Turbant, and with nothing on their Heads but a bare red Cap: One of 'em, however, stood on his Right, but, like the rest, had no Shoes on, and his Head was only cover'd like the rest. This Al-

cayde was *Mehemet Ben Addo Otar*, who may be said to be his chief Minister and Favourite.

As soon as the King was set down, as I have said, and I had saluted him, he began the first to speak to me, and said twice or thrice *Tay buon*, which signifies, *You are Welcome*, an Expression he always uses to denote a kind Reception to those who come near him: After this he said to me in *Arabick*, that I was a good Christian, that he was glad to see me, and would joyfully grant me whatever I should ask him: To which, after I had put on my Hat, I answer'd him in *French*, with a Complement I prepar'd, which he patiently heard from the beginning to the end, tho' 'twas somewhat long, and 'tis not his Custom to give Ear to Discourses of such a length, without interrupting those who make 'em, and asking them several Questions.

Mon-

Monfieur de St. OLON's
COMPLEMENT
TO THE
Emperour of *Morocco.*

*Most High, most Excellent, most
Potent, and most Invincible
Prince, Muley Ismael, Em-
perour of Morocco, King of
Fels, Tafilet, and Sufs.*

S I R,

THE Amazement and Vene-
ration which your Majesty's
Royal Aspect Commands from
those that approach you, would
confine me to a silent Admiration,

H 5

-like

like all those who are permitted that Happiness, had I not the Honour of appearing before Your Majesty, shelter'd with the Patronage of the Sacred Name of the most High, most Excellent, most Potent, most Magnificent, most Invincible, and ever Victorious *LEWIS the Great*, the most Christian Emperour of *France and Navarre*, the Eldest Son of the Church, the Defender of the Faith, the Sanctuary and Protector of Kings, the Umpire and Great Conqueror of *Europe*.

'Tis this also that gives me a Right of assuring your Majesty, that while the Emperour, my Master, did me the Honour to make choice of me for his Embassador at your Court, he rais'd my Wishes and my Joy to the highest pitch; since this would procure me the Glory and Happiness of seeing there a Prince, whom all the Wonders I have
read

read and heard related of him,
made me as ambitious of seeing,
as they fill'd my Mind with Vene-
ration for his Person.

And indeed, Sir, there is none
who does not perfectly know that
Muley Ismael is the most Famous
and warlike Prince that ever grac'd
the Throne of *Africa*, and that 'tis
your incomparable Exploits which,
combining with all the Qualificati-
ons of your Royal Birth, made way
for your more speedy Ascent to
that Seat, and Entitl'd you to
fill it with more Authority and
Lustre.

But tho' Fame, that has taken
care to proclaim 'em, has omitted
nothing which may cause every
place to resound with your Ap-
plause, I still find a new Subject
of Praise, in what is the occasion of
my Embassy here; and that fresh
cause of extolling your Majesty,
seems to me so worthy your
Greatness of Soul, and the Atten-
tion

tion of your Subjects, that I with Pleasure think my self oblig'd to let 'em know what it is, and Congratulate 'em about it; that this excellent Action of your Majesty may not want its due Encomiums.

What else indeed could they have wish'd for, after so many Battles and Victories which confirm'd your Friends, and subdued your Enemies under your Conquering Government, than to see its Quietness and Mildness fully settl'd by the Marks of Tenderness and fatherly Bounty, which you show 'em in seeking all means possible, that none of 'em, may remain in Chains or Slavery abroad?

'Tis doubtless only to convince 'em that you are no less fond of being justly thought their Father, than their King, that you have lately shown a desire, and made some steps to get free such of 'em as are Slaves in *France*, and procure to
your

your Subjects a Peace, that is so necessary to 'em, with those of the Emperour my Master; by this means to re-establish all Security, Plenty, and Tranquility in their Commerce: To which his Imperial Majesty being also willing to contribute, he has commanded me to come hither, and assure you in his Name, that he has always entertain'd so much Friendship, and so high an Esteem for your Majesty, that nothing can be added either to his earnestness to give you further Testimonies of it, or to the sincerity of his Intentions.

At the same time I presume to promise my self that such uniform Dispositions will meet with all the Success I can desire, and that the Treaty which I am order'd to make, to renew the Alliance and Peace, being once concluded, as firm and solid as is consistent with the common Good and Wishes of both Empires, a good Correspondence

dence will then be so perfectly re-
establish'd that nothing will ever
be able to shake or destroy it.

These, Sir, are the Intentions
and Resolutions of the Emperour
my Master, of whose almost incre-
dible Victories and Conquests in
his last Campaigns, I do not doubt
but Fame, that is always employ'd
to speak his Majesty's wonderful
Atchievements, has sufficiently in-
form'd you, and how in spite
of the prodigious numbers of En-
emies, since so long a time, com-
bin'd against the Power, the Wis-
dom, the Valour and the Fortune
of *Lewis the Great*, he has always
been so happy as to triumph over
them: This is a visible effect of
the Protection of the God of Hosts,
and of the Reward he bestows on
his Piety: May Heaven grant, that
the Union which I come to renew
between your Imperial Majesties,
may be always favour'd and up-
held by such a Protection, and
that

that you may both prove for ever the Love, the Delight, and the Safety of your Subjects, the prop of your Allies, the terror of your Enemies, and the absolute Masters of the vast Parts of the World in which you Both Reign with so much Glory.

After these so just and zealous Wishes, there remains nothing, Sir, for me to do, but most humbly to beseech your Majesty to be pleas'd to accept of these Presents, how disproportionable soever they may be to my deep Respect, as a Testimony of my sincere desire to please your Majesty.

My Interpreter afterwards read this Complement to the King in the Moorish Tongue ; and this Prince having answer'd it in such a manner as made us know he had heard it with Pleasure, added some Excuses for not having been able to see me before, being then taken
up

up by the Ceremonies of his *Easter*, and said, that all the Christian Slaves could witness this.

After this, he proceeded to speak in the King's Praise, and enlarg'd very much on his Power, Valour, and Wise Conduct, as also on the great difference which he puts between the Emperour of *France*, and all the other Potentates of *Europe*; saying, That he knew not one amongst 'em all, besides him, that truly deserv'd the Name of Sovereign, and that none but the King knew, like him (*for he always affects to compare himself to his Most Christian Majesty*). how to Reign by himself, and make himself the absolute Master of the Fate and Will of his People. Then repeating what he had already said to me at the first Interview, concerning the *Advantages which the Grand-Signior found in the Alliance, which he had so long maintain'd with his Majesty*, he added, that all these Motives, joyn'd

joyn'd to the esteem which he had for the rare and great Worth of that first Monarch of Christendom, had so much excited him to seek also his Friendship, and made him so impatiently desire it, that besides the Assurances which he had caus'd to be given His Majesty of it by Consul *Estelle*, he had design'd to have sent Embassadors to desire his Friendship, if my coming had not prevented him.

I answer'd, that the Emperour, my Master, well inform'd of his Sentiments, had dispatch'd me, with all possible speed, to assure him of his readiness to comply with his Majesty's Desires, and to renew with him, by a firm and lasting Peace, the Bonds of a Friendship that would be the more durable, for being altogether ground-
ed on the esteem which two such great Princes could not but have for each other, and that, for my part, I esteem'd my self most ho-
nour'd,

nour'd and most happy in being chosen for the effecting so agreeable a Project. He told me that his Intent was also to make a firm Peace, that he charg'd the *Alcayde Mehemet Ben Addo Otar*, there present, to settle the Conditions of it; that he was his near Relation, whom he look'd upon as his second self; and that he being the Son of a French Woman, ('tis true indeed, that this *Alcayde's* Mother was of *Marseilles*) I had no reason to doubt but that I should find him altogether well-dispos'd to make a speedy and wish'd for end of the Business.

I reply'd, that I thank'd his Majesty for giving me a Minister to treat with, whose Merit and Praise were sufficiently display'd by the choice which so wise and knowing a Prince made of his Person, and that provided the Effects were answerable to these fair Appearances, I did not doubt

but

but all things would be ended to the satisfaction of both Parties.

He answer'd, that nothing could contribute more to this, than a speedy and reciprocal joyning of the Arms of the Emperour of France, with his against the Spaniards, our common Enemies, and that he imagin'd a Conquest that way to be not only very easie and very advantagious to the King, but also the surest means to raise his Majesty's Power and Glory to the highest pitch. After this, he enlarg'd with a great deal of warmth, and for near a quarter of an hour, upon whatever he thought might flatter his Passion and his Designs on that Subject, and finally concluded, that he did not believe, on the account of the Alliance he had a mind to contract with his Majesty, that he ever could deny him the Assistance he wanted for the retaking the Towns which they still hold in his Country,

try; and that he was sorry he was not more his Neighbour, in a Juncture that was so pleasing, and might become so useful to him.

To this I said, that when the Treaty which I brought should be concluded and ratified on both sides, 'twould then be time to make some Overtures to each other, and explain our selves on the Necessities and Supplies that might then unanimously be the result of it; that this was all the answer I could give to this Article at present; and that I could well assure him, that the Emperour my Master, alike Powerful by Land and Sea, *had such formidable and numerous Fleets in the Mediterranean, and in the Ocean,* that they would always make him very sensible of his Neighbourhood, when occasion should require it.

This

This equivocal Answer not having given him an opportunity to make a Reply, he order'd the *Alcayde Mehemet Addo*, who had stood all the while, to take the King's Letter which I held in my Hands; but, as I had no mind to deliver it, but into his Master's, I immediately stepp'd forwards, and vint presented it to him in a Cloth of Gold Letter-Case, he took it, drew it out, kiss'd it, laid it on his Head, to show how much he honour'd it, and then gave it to this *Alcayde*.

This done, I presented the Gentlemen who came with me to him, and he receiv'd 'em very kindly: Then I desir'd him that he would be pleas'd to accept of some of my Conuntry Rarities, which I made bold to present him with. He look'd a long time on every Particular, and was very much pleas'd with them, but above all which the two Carpets which he thought came from

from *India*, and which he said he esteem'd the more, when I had answer'd to what he ask'd me about 'em, that they had been made at *Paris*.

When he had examin'd every thing one after another, he caus'd it to be taken away by his *Blacks*, and return'd me Thanks for 'em; protesting, however, That he only accepted of 'em, because the Law of his Prophet permitted him not to refuse what was offer'd him in token of Respect or Friendship; and, having said to me that I was a good *Christian*, and that he was very well pleas'd with me, he added, smiling, That the best Proof he could give me of his Satisfaction and the Esteem he had for me, was by praying God to Convert me, and exhorting me to become a *Mahometan*; to which I answer'd, also smiling, That tho' I perfectly and most certainly knew what to stick to, I nevertheless receiv'd this Testimony

stimony of his Good-will with a great deal of Thankfulness.

Upon this he beckon'd to the French-Slaves to come near, which they all did, casting themselves at his Feet with their Bellies on the Ground; then he chose out four of the youngest, and making signs to them to rise and step aside, told me he gave 'em me for my Dinner; to which I answer'd, He could never treat me with a more acceptable Dish, but that I pray'd him to consider that this would but whet my Appetite. After this he arose, mounted again, and order'd I should be conducted home. The *Alwayde Mehemet ben Aldo Otar* waited on me back as far as the Marble-Gate, and came to pay me a Visit from the King immediately after I had din'd.

Towards the Evening I went to see *Muley Zeydan*, the King's Son, who, after some Complements on

on both sides, told me also, presenting me with a *French* Slave who was by him, That as a Token of his Gratitude for what I brought him (for I did not come there empty-handed) he gave him me for my Supper; to which I answer'd, returning him my Thanks, That having already been made sensible by the Fame of his Exploits, how well he imitated the King his Father in Valour, I was much delighted to see and experience, that he could also so well imitate him in Generosity.

The following Days having been spent in examining our Treaty with the King of *Morocco's* Minister, and that Prince being determin'd to go on an Expedition which he had design'd against some *Moors* in the Neighbourhood of *Oran* who had revolted, I was sent for with precipitation at Seven a Clock in the Evening, without any Notice gi-
ven

ven me before, to take my Audience of Leave; that Prince having taken a Resolution to dismiss me but the Day before his departure.

I

THE

The Audience of Leave.

I Had my Audience of Leave the Nineteenth of *June*: The Ceremonies at my going to it were like those of the First, but the Humour and Designs of the King of *Morocco* and his Ministers made it quite different, as to the Pleasantness of the Conversation, and its Conclusion.

I had notice given me as I went that the King was in a very ill humour, and almost besides himself, having just then dispatch'd two of his Chief *Blacks* with a Knife.

This having given me some opportunity to prepare my self accordingly, in some manner prevented the Horror and Surprise which the Condition I found him in might otherwise have rais'd; and that had doubtless been much greater had not this warning prevented it.

I was had further into the Palace

lace than the first time, and went as far as the out-side of the Stables, which seem'd to me very fine and neatly kept.

That Building consists of several large Arches to the Right and Left, of which each Horse has his own apart, and is only fasten'd to a Stake and Fetlocks. Here are neither Racks nor Mangers; for the Horses eat on the Ground; which Custom takes place, as I was told, because the *Moors* themselves eat thus, and therefore would not allow more Privilege and Convenience to those Animals than they enjoy themselves.

After I had spent some time in viewing that Place, I saw the King at some distance, coming to me mounted on a very fine white Horse, in very rich Harness, having a Gold-Saddle on, and all its Trappings of the same; and the *Poitral* set with precious Stones in some places.

He held a Lance in his Hand, of the shape and length of our Pikes, on which he lean'd between whiles. His Face was uncover'd, and he was finely dress'd; but, besides a yellow Vest that he had on, (which Colour I have already said has been observ'd by his Subjects, to have been almost ever fatal to some of 'em, when worn by him) his right Arm and his Clothes were still all stain'd with the Blood of those Wretches whom he had just kill'd; and indeed his Face and Looks betray'd a wild and furious Air that represented to the Life the Character of that Action.

He was only attended with a few Slaves and *Blacks*, all quaking for fear; for his Rage had quite scar'd away every one of his *Alcaydes*: However, some of 'em came nearer by degrees during the Audience, which that Prince began himself with his ordinary Complement of *Taybuon*; upon which I made him that which follows. THE

THE
COMPLIMENT

AT THE
Audience of Leave.

SIR,

I understand that your Majesty is going on some Glorious Expedition; I come to wish you a happy Success in it, and, according to your Custom, a Victorious Return. *Here the King interrupted me, saying twice or thrice with his Eyes lifted up to Heaven, Exhallah, Exhallah, which signifies God grant it! God grant it! After which I went on thus* — I can assure your Majesty I shall carry the News of it with

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Plea-

Pleasure to the Emperor my Master, if I can at the same time give him an Account, as I hope I shall, of the Performance of what you writ and caus'd to be signifi'd to him concerning the Peace, by the Consul of Sally.

For, *as the Words and Writings of Kings ought not to be alter'd*, I should wrong your Majesty's Glory could I harbour the least suspicion of the Fidelity of your Officers on this behalf. Your Majesty knows how nearly it concerns your Honour and Interest, to persuade as well your Subjects as the different Nations that are at your Court of this Truth. And 'tis also on these Grounds that I am willing to believe I ought to attribute your Minister's Silence, (since by your Order we discours'd together about the Treaty, which I shew'd him and put into his Hand) only to the Pleasure which your Majesty was pleas'd to reserve to
your

your self, of signifying to me the happy and wish'd-for Conclusion of it, and principally, concerning the Article about setting free on both sides the Slaves of the two Nations; about which your Minister would not treat.

However, SIR, I think it my Duty to represent to your Majesty, that a Thing which you have so publickly desir'd, and which you can so easily accomplish, ought to have been sooner decided, and not be put off till so short a time as seems remaining till your departure: You have shown a Desire of having a Peace; you have offer'd or demanded an Ambassador to conclude it, and have appear'd so forward, that you did me the Honour to tell me when I came near you, That you were ready to have sent one to *France* on that Account, had not I come as I did.

However, I have been in your Dominions these two Months, and these three Weeks at your Court; you have receiv'd me with Marks of Satisfaction and singular Kindness: I have presented you my Orders, and tho' the Commissioner, whom you appointed to examine 'em, made some very unexpected Objections on things already settled by your Majesty, I nevertheless, shew'd him, in three Articles, which most certainly deserv'd not to have such Difficulties started, that I had a mind to conciliate Things with all imaginable Moderation, that the said Treaty might be concluded with mutual Satisfaction.

Yet since that time he seems to have had a mind to obstruct this Business, and make it impossible, by a new and unheard-of Difficulty, which might cause the World to doubt of your Majesty's having a real Desire for a Peace, and altogether

your Majesty should last, did your Majesty persist in it. I have convinc'd him of it by strong Reasons, which I would again repeat to your Majesty were I not persuaded you have been inform'd of it.

Thus, SIR, I have now nothing else to do, but to desire, that before you go you will be pleas'd to Approve and Sign this Treaty which I offer you; and I assure you that I shall leave this Country with Content, if when I hear of the Continuation and Progress of your wonted Conquests, I can at the same time acquaint my Master of the Effect and Performance of your Royal Word, which hath procur'd me the Honour and Pleasure of satisfying the great Idea I had conceiv'd of your Majesty.

THe King of Morocco's Answers to this Complement, and all the Discourse that pass'd in this Audience ran upon some Proposals, so extraordinary, so little consonant to the Motives he had discover'd to procure this Negotiation, and so contrary to the Letter he had writ to the King about it, which he solemnly disown'd, that I thought that decency oblig'd me to consult the Reputation of that Prince, so much as to bury 'em in Silence, rather than expose him too much to the Publick Blame by relating them.

QB.

OBSERVATIONS

To be made on the Cause of
Monsieur de St. OLON's

EMBASSY

TO

MOROCCO.

THe King of *Morocco* having disown'd the Letter he had sent to his Majesty, which I have mention'd in several parts of this Relation, that Denial was the occasion he took not to perform what it contains: Now as this Letter was the Motive and Grounds of the Resolution the King took to send me to *Morocco*, I believe it will

will not be amiss to insert here a Copy of this Letter, that the Reader may have a clearer insight into the Undertaking and its Event: I also imagine it will not be improper to add those Letters which that Prince caus'd to be transmitted to me at my departure, both for the King my Master and my self, and my Answers, that by comparing them together, the World may still better judge of his Character and Intentions: As also what Measures ought to be taken concerning his Proposals, Words, and Writings.

THE

THE
King of Morocco's
LETTER.

To the KING.

*To the greatest of the Christian Kings
and Princes of Europe, The Monarch
of the French Nations, the Master
of his Kingdom and Climates,
and the Sovereign Arbiter
of the Wills and Actions of his
Subjects, Lewis the Fourteenth:
The Salutation of Peace to those
that walk in the ways of Truth.*

*In the Name of God, who is Good,
and Merciful, whom we beseech to
help*

The Present State of

help us, there being no Trust nor Power but in his Supreme Greatness.

From the Servant of God, who is most High and Victorious by God's Appointment, and puts his Trust in him in all his Undertakings, the Miralmumunin or Prince of the True Believers, who fights in the way of the Lord of this World and of the other, The Prince of the high Tribe of Hachem, Ismael the Son of Al Xerif of the House of Hassan.

THIS is to let your Majesty know, That a Christian Merchant, Son to your Consul Estelle, came to our High Court, where he said that he had in his Hands an Order and Credentials from your Majesty; then produc'd a Letter, which, as he pretends, came from you; by which, Authority is given him to conferr with us, as
he

he shall think most convenient, concerning your Affairs and Intentions, and even to act in your Behalf at the Court of our High Majesty, whom God preserve.

We made no doubt but that the Letter and Credentials came from you, but would have nothing to do with the said *Estelle*, not thinking it proper to treat with him about those Affairs; because he is a Merchant, and not one of the great Lords of your Court, or one of your chief Officers; for it does not belong to Merchants to treat with Kings, or manage Affairs in which Princes are concern'd: A Merchant may speak about what relates to his Trade; he may also use his Endeavours to carry News on both sides, and transmit a Paper, or be the Bearer of a Letter, and do this for both Parties. This he may do, but that's all a Merchant's Word can be good for, and no more.

There-

Therefore, if your Majesty have really a design to enter upon a Treaty, to the purpose and with sincerity, you may send us one of the Great Lords of your Court, on whose Words we may depend and rely, and with whom we may Treat upon his coming to us with that Design and to that Purpose : Or, if you rather desire we should send you one of our best Servants and greatest Lords of our High Court, you may send one of your Ships to convey him from our Country to yours, and we will send such a one without delay with good Powers and Credentials.

The chief Affair about which we are to treat with you, is concerning the Slaves of your Nation who are with us, that an Exchange may be made of one Christian for one Moor, Man for Man. We only desire of you, those of Sally, and of the Town adjoyning call'd the Rabat, as also those of Tetuan, of Fests,
of

of *Alcassar*, and of *Mickeness*, who have been taken within these ten Years, some about six Years, some four Years, and some since that time; for, as to those of other Towns than such as I have mention'd, or who have been taken above ten Years since, we do not care to treat about them; therefore, if you think it fit, send one of your Officers, for whom you have an Esteem, and order him to bring all the above-mention'd Slaves that are in *France*, and come with them at the Mouth of one of our Ports, and we shall treat with him in the most convenient manner possible. We will give him your Slaves, and receive our own of him, Man for Man; so that, God willing, he shall not go back without doing his Business. As for your sending a Person of Quality, or one of your Ships to transport our Ambassador, you may use your Discretion in doing either
of

of the two, which you shall think most convenient.

'Tis God that gives Success to our Undertakings, and in whom we ought to put our Trust: To him alone Praise and Glory are due; and may Peace be given to those who walk in the ways of Truth. Written at the end of *Rabia*, in the Year of the *Hagira* 1103. that is in the Month of December 1691.

THE

THE
King of Morocco's
LETTER
TO
Monsieur de St. OLON.

*To the Ambassador of the Great
King of the French, Greeting:
And to all that follow the Inspirations
of Truth.*

THis is to let you know, That
we are troubled that you
should leave us without having
done any thing: When you ar-
riv'd, we were just ready to take
the Field to reduce the Nation
call'd

call'd *Benjamer*, that unjustly us'd to maintain a Commerce with the *Christians*, contrary to our Order. We caus'd ten thousand Horse to march towards them, and cut in pieces all that made any resistance, took part of 'em Prisoners and releas'd the rest. You arriv'd while we were in the midst of our Preparations for that Expedition; and when you came into our Presence, we thought it was to propose to us something of Moment, and to acquaint us that you were ready to joyn with us against the *Spaniards*, and take Measures together how to attack and overcome 'em: In which Case we would have done whatever you could reasonably have desir'd: We did even let you know that we would conclude such a Treaty with you as there is between you and the *Grand Signior*, who is our Brother in the Law of the Faithful: And in this Expectation we rejoyc'd for your coming,

coming, and signified as much as soon as you came before our High Throne, which God protect. But, *as you only came to speak of the French Slaves, and for nothing else,* and that you did not fulfil the Commission which we had given to the Son of *Estelle*, the Christian Merchant, which was to chuse and bring us some Coats of Armour, some rich and rare Scimiter, some precious Jewel out of your Emperor's Treasure, and other Magnificent Curiosities, such as might be acceptable to us, we have not thought fit to give you any further Hearing. We wonder you would repose a Confidence in a Christian Merchant, such as *Estelle*, who is not to be trusted; and that you should even bring him hither with you; for, could about two hundred Slaves we have of yours be worth your Coming? We have not thought fit to grant 'em you, because we are not like the *Algerines*,

rines, and others of their stamp, with whom you use to treat of such Matters; but had you brought some rich Presents, or propos'd some Business of Moment, as is that we just mention'd, then we would have hearken'd to you indeed, and even have left our Army to comply with you, and have exchange'd the *French* Slaves which we have, for such of our Subjects as are in your Kingdom.

However, our faithful *Aly* the Son of *Abdalla*, perceiving that you were come back from *Mickeness* without effecting what you intend'd, has made you stay a while; and as he is perfectly acquainted with all the Affairs that relate to the Marine and the Ports committed to his Charge, as also whatever is convenient for each of them, we have given him our Orders, and whatever he shall do shall be approv'd by us; for we were not willing to let you go back till you had

had some Reason to be satisf'd;
and 'tis to give you an Account of
this that we have now sent you
this Letter.

We salute those that walk in the
Ways of Truth. Written the
tenth Day of Ziladgeel Haran,
1104. which is the thirteenth of
August, 1693.

Mon-

Monfieur de *St. OLON's*
A N S W E R
TO THE
King of *Morocco.*

S I R,

I Receiv'd yesterday, by the Hand of the *Alcayde Aly ben Abdalla*, the Letter which your Majesty did me the Honour to send me, and I have not in the least been surpriz'd at the Confirmation which it brings of the News which Fame has already taken Care to publish here, of the Progress of your Majesty's Arms; for still your Valour must be attended with Victory.

As

the Empire of Mordeco.

193

As for what that Letter mentions of the Motives of my Embassie to your Court, I will do my self the Honour to acquaint your Majesty in few Words, That none can ever believe there could have been an occasion for it, more important and more suitable to the State of Grandeur and Glory in which your Majesty is at present, Than an Alliance, and firm Peace with the Emperor my Master, whose Power and Verrues, your Majesty so well knows, are at this time become the Envy, the Terror, and the Admiration of all Europe.

Besides, SIR, you cannot have forgot, that you let the Emperor my Master know, and writ to him your self by the Consul *Estelle*, whom you twice caus'd to go into *France* on that Subject, that there was nothing which you desir'd more earnestly, than a sincere and solid Agreement about that

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Peace.

Peace. You have even shew'd your self so forward in this, that you were pleas'd to tell me publickly at my first Audience, That, had my Arrival been delay'd but some Days, you would have sent some Embassadors to his Imperial Majesty, to give him all imaginable Assurances about it.

Had your Majesty, when you sent the Consul, had those Desires that seem to have been suggested to you since, 'tis to be imagin'd you would have charg'd the said Consul to make some Overtures about them to the Emperor my Master; and according to the Measures and Resolutions which his Imperial Majesty might have taken about 'em, I should then have had the same Orders and Powers to treat of 'em with your Majesty's own Person as I have been honour'd with, by the Emperor my Master, concerning those things about which you writ to him.

But

But there is some Reason to believe, that your Majesty at that time had been pleas'd to follow the no less judicious than zealous Advice of the *Alcayde Aly*, who perfectly knows what may be most for your Majesty's Interest, who truly loves your Person and your Glory, and whom I ought to assure you I have found here to be the most faithful and most loving of your Subjects. Had your Majesty consulted no other, you would doubtless have follow'd, and brought to a happy End your first Designs, which, besides the Profit and Safety they would have procur'd to the Commerce of your Subjects, would also have made you Formidable to your Enemies.

I hope, SIR, that when you shall seriously have weigh'd those Counsels, and imparted your Sentiments to that faithful *Alcayde*, you will again pursue such Resolutions as are most consistent with your

Interest, and that you will approve what the Esteem and Respect I have for you oblige me to represent to your Majesty; assuring you that if I were so happy as to be able to contribute towards the obtaining for you, of the Emperor my Master, what I know to be so necessary and advantageous to you, I would endeavour it with all the Zeal you can desire of him, who is entirely,

SIR,

Your Majesty's

Most humble, &c.

THE

THE
LETTER

Which the
King of *Morocco*

Wrote and sent to the King,

BY

Monsieur de St. OLON.

*To the greatest Prince of the Christi-
tians, the Monarch of the King-
dom of France, Lewis the Four-
teenth.*

*God grant his Peace to those who fol-
low the Inspirations of Truth.*

THIS is to let your Majesty
know, That as soon as your
Servant, the Embassador, arriv'd
on the blessed Lands under our
Dominion, we had Information gi-

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ven

ven us of it by our faithful Counsellor and Servant the *Alcayde Aly*, the Son of *Abdalla*, who desir'd us to give him Leave and the necessary Orders to cause him to be conducted to our Court: This we willingly granted, believing that he only came to treat of Affairs of the greatest Consequence, such as wou'd be a means for us to obtain whatever we should desire of you, and for your Majesty all that you could desire of us.

But after he was come to our High Throne, and we had spoken to him, and ask'd him many Questions about this, we found that he had only some Proposals to make relating to the Slaves, and we did not find that he had the Power which is requisite to treat with us of other Affairs; so that what he came about, having not seem'd to be of Consequence enough, we did not think fit to treat with him about it; for 'tis

cer-

certain that what was the Subject of his Embassie, might as well have been done even by the management of a Merchant, whose Degree were very much inferior to his.

As soon as he withdrew out of our Royal Presence, we left the dispatch of his Business to our faithful Servant the *Alcayde Aly*, the Son of *Abdalla*, on the score of the general Command and Authority with which he is intrusted by our sovereign Order in all our Ports, Cities, Towns, and Tribes of our Sea-Coasts: We have given him leave to Negotiate with your Ambassador, and he has sufficient Power and Authority to treat and transact with him about Affairs of the greatest Consequence, in case this Ambassador have also some full Power that may be thought as unquestionable and unalterable as is that which we sent to our Servant, who will treat with him as he

The Present State of
shall think best, both now and
hereafter.

The salutation of Peace be gi-
ven to those who follow the Inspi-
rations of Truth. Written the
tenth Day of the Month *Zil Hadge*,
the last of the Year 1104. *that is*
the Eighteenth of June, 1693.

THE

THE
LETTER

Which the

*Alcayde Aly Ben Abdalla, the King
of Morocco's Minister for the
Marine, wrote and sent to
the King by Monsieur de
St. O L O N.*

*In the Name of God the Merciful,
there being no Authority nor Power
but from him, who is the most
High and most Mighty.*

*To him whom his Dignity and Power
have rais'd above all the Princes
of his Religion, whom his Valour*

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and

and desire of Glory have made dreadful through all the Nations of Christendom, the Majestic Emperor of France, Lewis the Great, the Fourteenth of the Name.

God give Peace to those who follow the Inspirations of Truth.

I Must acquaint your Majesty, that as soon as your faithful Ambassador *de St. Olon* came to us with his Attendants, we had several Conferences with him, and ask'd leave of our Victorious Monarch, that he might come from this Place to his Court; and having obtain'd it, we procur'd him the means to arrive at this Glorious Throne. After his return from the Court of our Master, as we then resided in the City of *Tangier*, (which God protect) your Ambassador writ to us, and let us know, that he had not ended what he desir'd of the Court of our Emperor; for which reason we speedily sent again to his Ma-

Majesty several Letters with reiterated Instances, to desire him that he would explain his Will in that Affair: This we did two or three times, and he as often return'd Answer, letting us know that 'twas his Intent to negotiate a Treaty of true Peace in plain and sincere Terms, concerning some Affairs of the greatest Consequence, that it might remain firm and lasting; by the means of which Treaty most important and considerable Undertakings might be compass'd: And, in short, *such a Treaty as is between your Majesty and the People of Constantinople.*

But, it seems, *this Ambassador is only come about the Slaves*; now 'tis certain their Number is so inconsiderable, and of so small a consequence, that if he had demanded 'em gratis of our *Mullana* (whom God cause to triumph) he would not have refus'd 'em on your Majesty's account.

The

The Emperor my Master did also let me know, that he had not the least thing to object against the Treaty that relates to the *Marine*; yet that he does not much value that Affair, and that there is no need to make a Treaty for a Concern of so small a consequence.

This is the sum of what the Emperor my Master (to whom God grant Victory!) answer'd to the Instances I made on this account: As for our Part, God is our Witness, that we have acted for your Embassador, in whatever he desir'd, as we would have done for our selves, and perhaps more.

And finally, I have made it my Business to conferr with him seriously and privately, and we have discours'd together a long while about several Points which he has perfectly understood, and very deeply imprinted in his Mind; he will give your Majesty an Account of it, as we have done to him.

The

The Salutation of Peace be given to those who follow the Inspirations of Truth.

Written the Fifteenth of Zil Hadje, in the Year 1104. *that is the Eighteenth of August, 1693.*

By the Servant to the Throne, who was rais'd by the Grace of God, *Aly the Son of Abdalla Hamano*, whom God protect!

The

The LETTER which the
Alcayde *Aly Ben Ab-*
dalla, writ to Monsieur
de Pontchartrain.

God grant that this Letter may come
to the Hands of the Grand Visier
Pontchartrain, Chief Minister of
State to the greatest Monarch of
Christendom!

*The Salutation of Peace be given to
him who follows the ways of
Truth!*

*In the Name of God the Merciful,
there being no Power nor Strength
but from Him, who is the most
High, and the most Mighty.*

WE received your Letter,
and understood the Con-
tents of what you writ to us.
You desired us to take care of the
Em-

Embassador *De St. Olon*; you must know, that as soon as he came to us, and Landed at the place where we were, we gave an Account of it to the King our ever Victorious Master, and having ask'd his leave for him, he permitted us to let him come to him, imagining he was come with a large and full Power from you; but when he was arriv'd at the Royal Court, and His Majesty had enquir'd of him, he found that he had no Power to enter into a Negotiation, *but concerning the Slaves*; for which reason he could not have a further Conference with His said Majesty, for want of sufficient Power for that purpose.

Since he came back from Court, I writ two or three Letters to our Emperour concerning that Affair, and he return'd me this Answer; That he had already told me he gave me full Power to make what Agreement I should think fit with
the

the Embassador; provided I did find he had full Power to treat of some Affairs of great Moment, that would be a means to fulfil whatever can be desir'd of you; but not to come to any Terms if he had not such a Power.

Now the Emperour, our ever Victorious Master, has writ to yours, and fully inform'd him of this Affair. We our selves also have had some private Conferences with your Embassador *De St. Olon*; in which we have open'd our mind to him, letting him know what we desir'd, and fully acquainted him with every thing.

When he arrives at your Court, and shall have given you an Account of these things, be pleas'd to write to us, to let us know your Thoughts about it, and we will return you an Answer to whatever you shall desire, continuing to hold a Correspondence by Letters about whatever may redound to
the

the common Good of both Empires : And may Salvation be given to him who keeps in the ways of Truth.

Written the Fifteenth of *Zil Hadge*, in the Year 1104. that is the Eighteenth of *August*, 1693.

By the Servant to the Royal Throne, *Aly* the Son of *Abdalla Hamane*, whom God Protect !

OTHER

OTHER
OBSERVATIONS

To be made.

A Colonel of *Spanish* Horse, who was a Slave at *Mickeneß*, Treated with the King of *Morocco* about his Freedom, which he was to have for a very rich Sword which had been formerly taken from a King of the *Moors*, and which *Muley Ismael* had a great desire to get out of *Spain* where 'twas kept: This Officer did not only cause it to be got and presented to this King, not doubting but he might rely on his Word, but gave him also with it a valuable Rarity; hoping by this means to be
the

the sooner and more genteely Redeem'd.

At first he thought he had not been mistaken in his Measures ; for the King of *Morocco* took the Sword and Present with such Testimonies of Joy and Satisfaction, as besides his Freedom that had been promis'd him, got him that of his Servant, about which they had not agreed ; he also gave him a Letter, by which he gave Orders to the Alcayde *Aly Ben Abdalla*, Governour of *Tetuan*, to let him go out without the least Molestation ; but a private Order to detain them having been sent away before the Letter, the poor Officer soon found himself depriv'd of his Hopes, and of the return he had reason to expect for his Present.

His Complaints and Petitions were as unsuccessful as his Bargain with the King, and procur'd him no other Answer from the Alcayde, but that the King his Master had for-

OTHER
OBSERVATIONS

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His Complaints and Petitions were as unsuccessful as his Bargain with the King, and procur'd him no other Answer from the Alcayde, but that the King his Master had for-

forgot, when he releas'd him, that he he had taken a solemn Oath never to set free any Men of his Country, but by an exchange of *Ten Moors* for one *Spaniard*; so that he was not to expect his Freedom but on those Terms.

In vain he pleaded, that he had made an Agreement with the King; that he had given him a Sword accordingly, with a Present besides, and show'd the Letter for his Passport. All these Expostulations were as ineffectual as they were Just; so that after many Contestations and Delays, this Officer, who was also a Man of Quality, could not get away 'till he had got Eleven *Moors*, whom he had still the Power to procure out of *Spain*, and of whom he gave Ten for himself, and One for his Man; nay, they reckon'd it a special favour that they let his Servant come off so cheap.

This

This is a late and very remarkable Example, that shows us how far we may depend on the Words and Promises of this Prince and his Alcaydes.

Here is another of the same kind.

A Moor, whose Name is *Hadge Achmet*, of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, having been taken and carry'd into *France*, after he had been a Slave Eight and Twenty Years in the Gallies, found means to Redeem himself by an Exchange that was to be made of him for one *Venelle* of *Provence*, who was also a Slave at *Mickeness*: This, according to an Agreement with the King of *Morocco*, who gave his Word of it to *Venelle*; which he confirm'd in Writing to *Achmet*, promising, that as soon as this Moor should arrive in *Barbary*, the French Man should be immediately sent back into his own Country.

The

The Agreement being thus concluded and perform'd, on the part of *Venelle's* Relations, *Hadgy Achmet* is set free, gets to *Mickeness*, casts himself at his King's Feet, gives him thanks for his Liberty, and begs of him That of the *French* Slave, which was to be the Exchange and the Price of it.

The Prince tells him he is a Dog, that he cheated him, that he can get Ten Thousand Crowns for *Venelle*, that he does not intend to release him, and that for his part, since he is free, he has no more to ask or to do, but to go home about his Business.

The *Moor* wondring at this refusal, and being mov'd with a sentiment of Honour (so much the more to be esteem'd in him, as 'tis uncommon amongst those of his Nation) complains of this Infidelity, tells the King of his Royal Word and Writing, and intreats and presses him, either to perform it,

it, or give him leave to go back to *Marseilles*. The King denies his Writing, and refuses to grant *Achmet's* Request, commands him to hold his Tongue, and be gone home, not without Threats of severe usage, and even of Death it self, if he persists to trouble him.

However, things have remain'd thus 5 Years, yet this honest *Moor* has not stir'd from *Mickeness*, where yet he has not means to subsist, and complains aloud of the wrong the King has done him; neither does he lose any opportunity to present himself to the King, and make his Complaints, protesting to all his *Alcaydes*, with a *Roman* Firmness and Courage, that he will rather suffer himself to be cut to pieces, than leave the Court without obtaining either *Venelle's* Liberty, or leave to Surrender himself to *Venelle's* Relations at *Marseilles*, and fall again into the Slavery from which he was only freed with that Proviso.

This

This *Achmet* is a Man of good Sence, and was every day with me at *Mickeness*, to press me to speak on his behalf, that the King might consent to this, or Release *Venelle*; assuring me that he would rather dye a Thousand times, than suffer such an Injustice: He follow'd me where-ever I went, and even when I had an Audience; so that he has often given me no less occasion to admire his Constancy and Honesty, than to wonder at the King of *Morocco's* Patience towards him; the more, since that Prince's Humour inclines him to kill his Subjects with so little reason.

So unjust a Proceeding hath yet more fully convinc'd me, that there is little or no reason to rely on that King's Promises whether Verbal or in Writing.

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